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The attached documents are exact copies of the European patent application described on the following page, as originally filed.

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Patentanmeldung Nr. Patent application No. Demande de brevet n°

98811035.9

PRIORITY DOCUMENT

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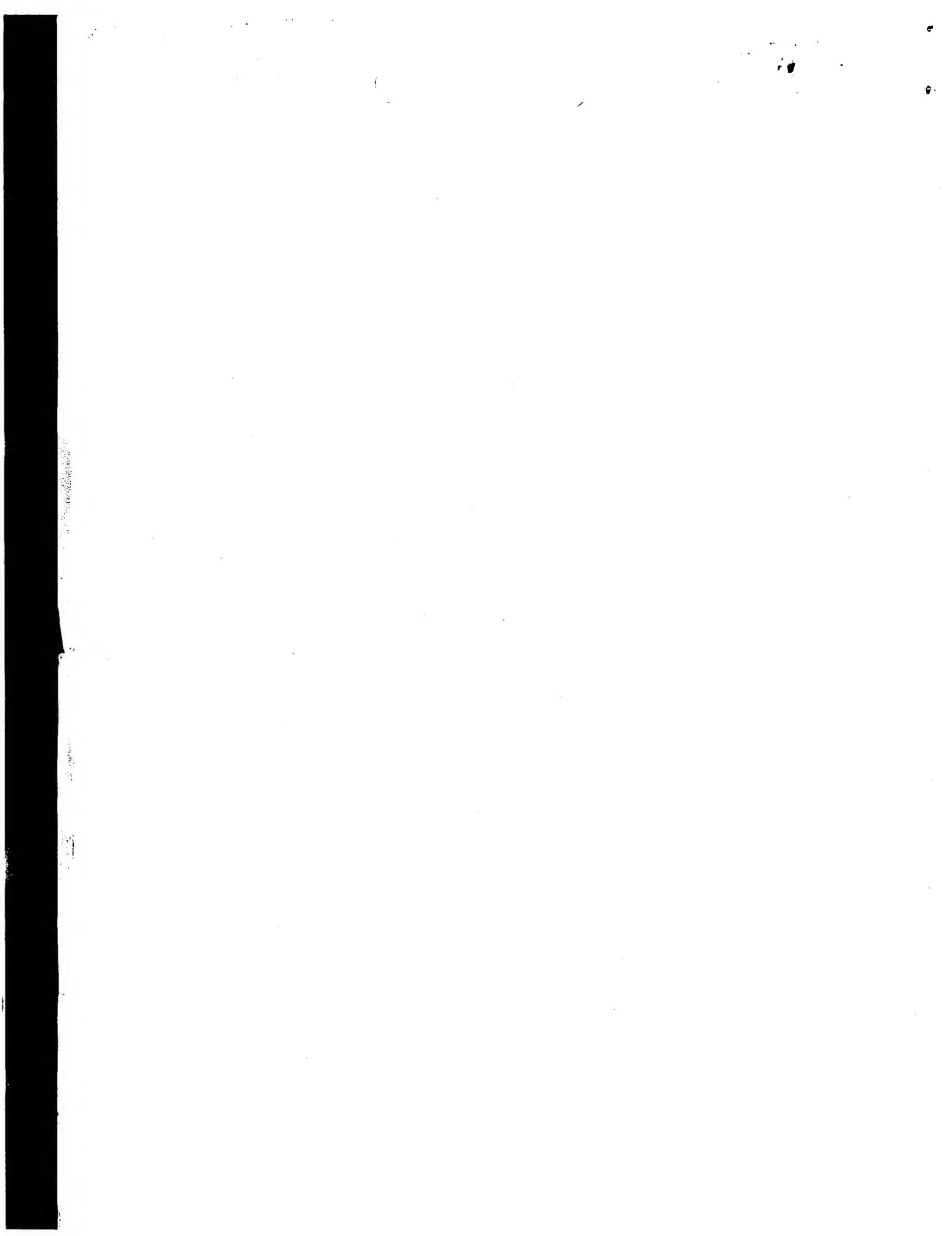
For the President of the European Patent Office

Le Président de l'Office européen des brevets
p.o.

Alette Fiedler

A. Fiedler

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Blatt 2 der Bescheinigung
Sheet 2 of the certificate
Page 2 de l'attestation

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Title of the invention:
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Colour photographic material

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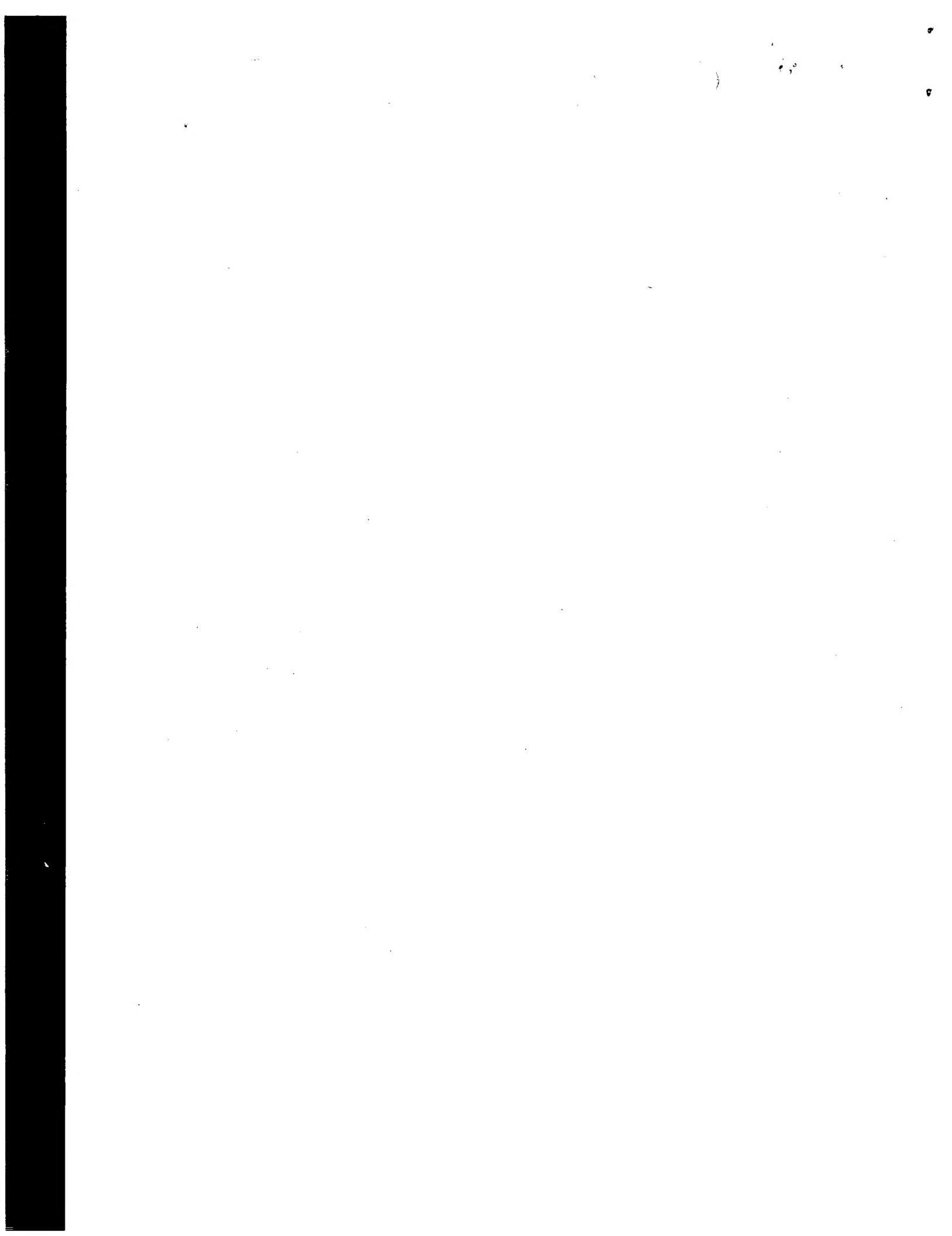
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Colour Photographic Material

The present invention relates to colour photographic material comprising a certain lacton (benzofuran-2-one) type compound, to the use thereof as scavenger for the oxidised form of the developer (Dox-scavenger), some new compounds of the benzofuran-2-one class, and their use as stabilisers for organic material against oxidative, thermal and/or light-induced degradation.

It is well known that one of the problems associated with colour photography is the diffusion of the oxidised colour developer away from the light sensitive silver halide emulsion layer in which it is formed into another silver halide emulsion layer, which can result in the formation of unwanted dyes at undesired places. For instance, while being generated in the green sensitive layer and forming a magenta dye through a coupling reaction with the incorporated magenta coupler, the oxidised developer can also diffuse to the red sensitive layer thereby producing unwanted cyan dye or to the blue sensitive layer thereby producing unwanted yellow dye. This kind of colour formation in the wrong layers will damage the colour balance of the photographic image and thus result in poor colour reproduction. One way of circumventing this problem is to incorporate oxidised developer scavengers in interlayers between the light sensitive silver halide emulsion layers. These scavengers should have additional properties such as low tendency to migrate, good stability towards aerial oxidation and high solubility in photographic oils.

Several classes of compounds that are useful as scavengers for oxidised developers are known in literature, e.g. specific derivatives of hydroquinone (US-2336327, US-2732300, US-3700453, US-4345016, JP-A 83-021249, JP-A 86-083 536 and JP-A 88-046 451); hydrazines (EP-A-338 785, EP-A-679 944, US-4923 787); sulphonamidophenol (EP-A-654702, US-4447523, JP-A 85-118 835); gallic acid (US-4476219, US-4474874, JP-A 93-002 249, JP-A 86-083 536); resorcinol (US-3770431, US-3772014); catechol (US-4175969, US-4252893, EP-A-727706); aminophenol or aminonaphthol (RD 178, 94-7,1979); natural antioxidants such as vitamin E or vitamin C (US-2360290, US-2710801).

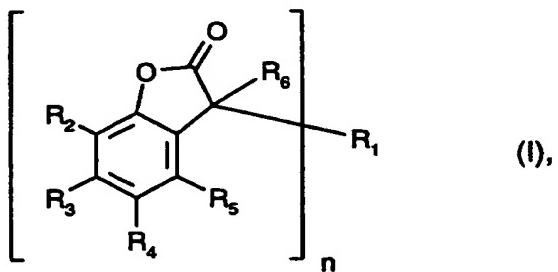
Photographic material containing a benzofuran-2-one is mentioned in US-3615521 (use as precursor of photographic developing agent) and in US-4366240 (hydroxy substituted compounds as electron donor precursors for reducible color providing compounds). A

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defensive publication US 904 003 (19.11.1971) discloses some aryl-benzofuran-2-ones as competitive couplers for use in photographic developer compositions or in light sensitive silver halide emulsion layers. DE-A-197 49 083 mentions the use of a symmetrically substituted 3-(2-hydroxyphenyl)-benzofuran-2-one in the interlayer of a colour photographic material.

It has now been found that certain compounds of the 3-aryl-benzofuran-2-one class are especially effective as scavengers for the oxidised developer (also termed hereafter Dox scavenger). These compounds are also very stable towards aerial oxidation, diffusion fast and exhibit a good solubility in high boiling photographic oils. They are well suited for use in photographic elements containing pyrazolotriazole couplers as magenta dye providing compounds, since they are harmless to the light fastness of stabilised magenta images obtained from such pyrazolotriazole couplers when compared to hydroquinones.

Subject of the invention is therefore a photographic material containing a compound of the formula I

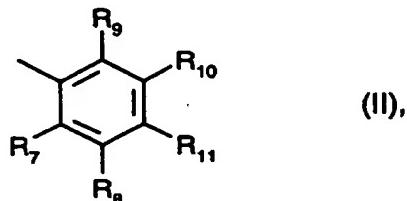


wherein, if $n = 1$,

R_1 is naphthyl, phenanthryl, anthryl, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-2-naphthyl, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthyl, thienyl, benzo[b]thienyl, naphtho[2,3-b]thienyl, thianthrenyl, dibenzofuryl, chromenyl, xanthenyl, phenoxythienyl, pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyridazinyl, indolizinyl, isoindolyl, indolyt, indazolyl, purinyl, quinolizinyl, isoquinolyl, quinolyl, phthalazinyl, naphthyridinyl, quinoxalinyl, quinazolinyl, cinnolinyl, pteridinyl, carbazolyl, β -carbolinyl, phenanthridinyl, acridinyl, p -imidinyl, phenanthrolinyl, phenazinyl, isothiazolyl, phenothiazinyl, isoxazolyl, furazanyl, biphenyl, terphenyl, fluorenyl or phenoxyazinyl, each of which is

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unsubstituted or substituted by C₁-C₄alkyl, C₁-C₄alkoxy, C₁-C₄alkylthio, hydroxy, halogen, amino, C₁-C₄alkylamino, phenylamino or di(C₁-C₄-alkyl)amino, or R₁ is a radical of formula II

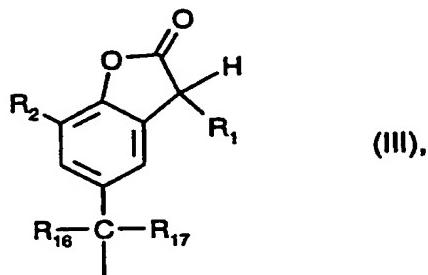


and, if n = 2,

R₁ is unsubstituted or C₁-C₄alkyl- or hydroxy-substituted phenylene or naphthylene; or -R₁₂-X-R₁₃- ,

R₂, R₃, R₄ and R₅ are each independently of one another hydrogen, chloro, hydroxy, C₁-C₂₅-alkyl, C₇-C₉phenylalkyl, unsubstituted or C₁-C₄alkyl-substituted phenyl; unsubstituted or C₁-C₄alkyl-substituted C₅-C₈cycloalkyl; C₁-C₁₈alkoxy, C₁-C₁₈alkylthio, C₁-C₄alkylamino, di(C₁-C₄-alkyl)amino, C₁-C₂₅alkanoyloxy, C₁-C₂₅alkanoylamino, C₃-C₂₅alkenoyloxy;

C₃-C₂₅alkanoyloxy which is interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or >N—R₁₄; C₆-C₉cycloalkyl-carbonyloxy, benzyloxy or C₁-C₁₂alkyl-substituted benzyloxy; or R₂ and R₃, or R₃ and R₄, or R₄ and R₅, together with the linking carbon atoms, form a benzene ring; or R₄ is -C_mH_{2m}-COR₁₅ or -(CH₂)_qOH or, if R₃, R₅ and R₆ are hydrogen, R₄ is additionally a radical of formula III



wherein R₁ is as defined above for n = 1;

R₆ is hydrogen or, when R₄ is hydroxy, R₆ can also be C₁-C₂₅alkyl or C₃-C₂₅alkenyl;

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R_7 , R_8 , R_9 , R_{10} and R_{11} are each independently of one another hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy,

$C_1\text{-}C_{25}\text{alkyl}$; $C_2\text{-}C_{25}\text{alkyl}$ which is interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or $\begin{array}{c} > \\ \backslash \end{array} N—R_{14}$; $C_1\text{-}C_{25}\text{alkoxy}$;

$C_2\text{-}C_{25}\text{alkoxy}$ which is interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or $\begin{array}{c} > \\ \backslash \end{array} N—R_{14}$; $C_1\text{-}C_{25}\text{alkylthio}$, $C_3\text{-}C_{25}\text{-}$

alkenyl, $C_3\text{-}C_{25}\text{alkenyloxy}$, $C_3\text{-}C_{25}\text{alkynyl}$, $C_3\text{-}C_{25}\text{alkynyoxy}$, $C_7\text{-}C_9\text{phenylalkyl}$, $C_7\text{-}C_9\text{phenyl-}$ alkoxy, unsubstituted or $C_1\text{-}C_4\text{alkyl}$ -substituted phenyl; unsubstituted or $C_1\text{-}C_4\text{alkyl}$ -substituted phenoxy; unsubstituted or $C_1\text{-}C_4\text{alkyl}$ -substituted $C_5\text{-}C_8\text{cycloalkyl}$; unsubstituted or $C_1\text{-}C_4\text{alkyl}$ -substituted $C_5\text{-}C_8\text{cycloalkoxy}$; $C_1\text{-}C_4\text{alkylamino}$, di($C_1\text{-}C_4\text{alkyl}$)amino, $C_1\text{-}C_{25}\text{alka-}$

noyl; $C_3\text{-}C_{25}\text{alkanoyl}$ which is interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or $\begin{array}{c} > \\ \backslash \end{array} N—R_{14}$; $C_1\text{-}C_{25}\text{alkanoyl-}$

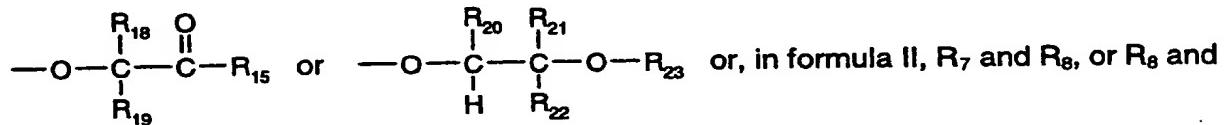
oxy; $C_3\text{-}C_{25}\text{alkanoyloxy}$ which is interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or $\begin{array}{c} > \\ \backslash \end{array} N—R_{14}$; $C_1\text{-}C_{25}\text{alka-}$

noylamino, $C_3\text{-}C_{25}\text{alkenoyl}$; $C_3\text{-}C_{25}\text{alkenoyl}$ which is interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or

$\begin{array}{c} > \\ \backslash \end{array} N—R_{14}$; $C_3\text{-}C_{25}\text{alkenoyloxy}$; $C_3\text{-}C_{25}\text{alkenyoxy}$ which is interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or

$\begin{array}{c} > \\ \backslash \end{array} N—R_{14}$; $C_6\text{-}C_9\text{cycloalkylcarbonyl}$, $C_6\text{-}C_9\text{cycloalkylcarbonyloxy}$, benzoyl or $C_1\text{-}C_{12}\text{alkyl-}$

substituted benzoyl; benzoyloxy or $C_1\text{-}C_{12}\text{alkyl}$ -substituted benzoyloxy;



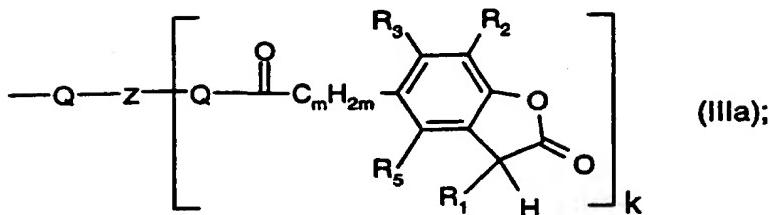
R_{11} , together with the linking carbon atoms, form a benzene ring,

R_{12} and R_{13} are each independently of the other unsubstituted or $C_1\text{-}C_4\text{alkyl}$ -substituted phenylene or naphthylene,

R_{14} is hydrogen or $C_1\text{-}C_8\text{alkyl}$,

R_{15} is hydroxy, $\left[—O\cdot \frac{1}{r} M^{r+}\right]$, $C_1\text{-}C_{20}\text{alkoxy}$, $—N\begin{array}{c} R_{24} \\ \diagdown \\ \diagup \end{array} R_{25}$, or a group of the formula IIIa

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R_{16} and R_{17} are each independently of the other hydrogen, CF_3 , C_1-C_{12} alkyl or phenyl, or R_{16} and R_{17} , together with the linking carbon atom, are a C_5-C_8 cycloalkylidene ring which is unsubstituted or substituted by 1 to 3 C_1-C_4 alkyl;

R_{18} and R_{19} are each independently of the other hydrogen, C_1-C_4 alkyl or phenyl,

R_{20} is hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl,

R_{21} is hydrogen, unsubstituted or C_1-C_4 alkyl-substituted phenyl; C_1-C_{25} alkyl; C_2-C_{25} alkyl

which is interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or $\begin{array}{c} > \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ N-R_{14} \end{array}$; C_7-C_9 phenylalkyl which is unsubsti-

tuted or substituted at the phenyl moiety by 1 to 3 C_1-C_4 alkyl; C_7-C_{25} phenylalkyl which is

interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or $\begin{array}{c} > \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ N-R_{14} \end{array}$ and which is unsubstituted or substituted at the

phenyl moiety by 1 to 3 C_1-C_4 alkyl, or R_{20} and R_{21} , together with the linking carbon atoms, form a C_5-C_{12} cycloalkylene ring which is unsubstituted or substituted by 1 to 3 C_1-C_4 alkyl;

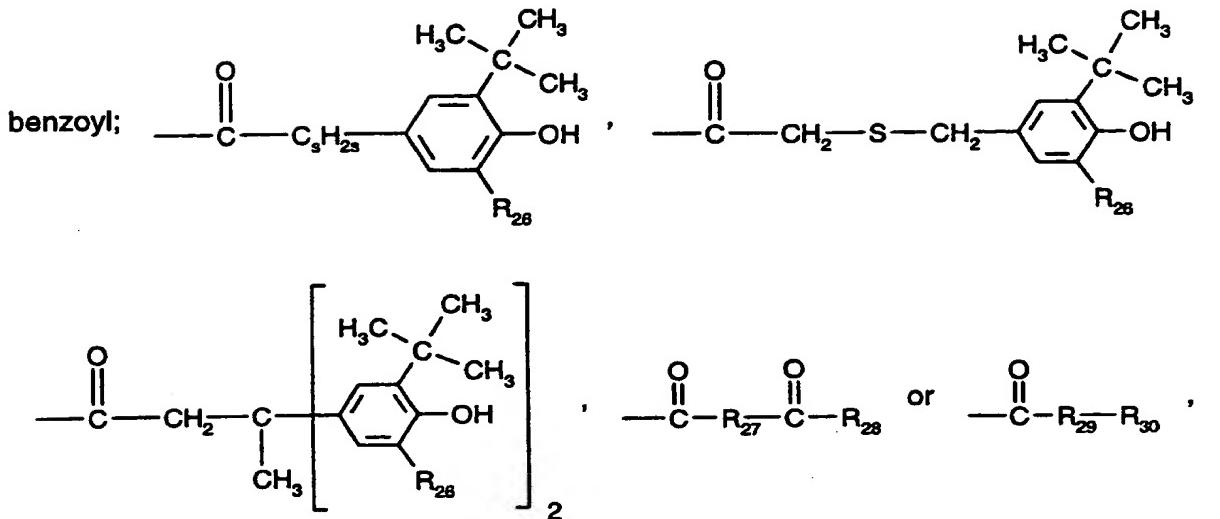
R_{22} is hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl,

R_{23} is hydrogen, C_1-C_{25} alkanoyl, C_3-C_{25} alkenoyl; C_3-C_{25} alkanoyl which is interrupted by

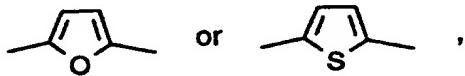
oxygen, sulfur or $\begin{array}{c} > \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ N-R_{14} \end{array}$; C_2-C_{25} alkanoyl which is substituted by a di(C_1-C_6 alkyl)phos-

phonate group; C_6-C_9 cycloalkylcarbonyl, thenoyl, furoyl, benzoyl or C_1-C_{12} alkyl-substituted

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R₂₄ and R₂₅ are each independently of the other hydrogen or C₁-C₁₈alkyl,
 R₂₆ is hydrogen or C₁-C₈alkyl,
 R₂₇ is a direct bond, C₁-C₁₈alkylene; C₂-C₁₈alkylene which is interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or
 >N—R₁₄; C₂-C₁₈alkenylene, C₂-C₂₀alkylidene, C₇-C₂₀phenylalkylidene, C₅-C₈cycloalky-
 lene, C₇-C₈bicycloalkylene, unsubstituted or C₁-C₄alkyl-substituted phenylene,



R₂₈ is hydroxy, $\left[-O^- \frac{1}{r} M^{r+} \right]$, C₁-C₁₈alkoxy or

R₂₉ is oxygen or -NH-,
 R₃₀ is C₁-C₁₈alkyl or phenyl,
 R₃₁ is hydrogen or C₁-C₁₈alkyl,
 M is an r-valent metal cation,
 Q is oxygen or -NH-,
 X is a direct bond, oxygen, sulfur or -NR₃₁-,
 Z is a linking group of valency (k+1) and is as a divalent group C₂-C₁₂alkylene, Q-interrupted C₄-C₁₂alkylene, phenylene or phenylene-D-phenylene with D being C₁-C₄alkylene, O, S, SO or SO₂;

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Z as a trivalent group is C₃-C₁₂alkanetriyl, a trivalent residue of a hexose or a hexitol, a group (-CH₂)₃C-CH₂OH, or a group -C_aH_{2a}-N(C_bH_{2b}-)-C_cH_{2c}-; and

Z as a tetravalent group is a tetravalent residue of a hexose or a hexitol, C₄-C₁₂alkanetetriyl,



a, b, c and k independently are 1, 2 or 3;

m is 0 or a number from the range 1-12, preferably 1-6;

n is 1 or 2;

q is 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6;

r is 1, 2 or 3; and

s is 0, 1 or 2;

provided that, when R₇ is hydroxy, alkanoyloxy or alkanoyloxy interrupted by O, S or N(R₁₄) and R₉ is hydrogen, R₁₀ is not identical with R₄.

Further objects of the invention are the use of a compound of the formula I as Dox-scavenger in colour photographic material, and a process for preventing migration of the oxidised developer in a colour photographic material from one colour sensitive layer to another by incorporating a compound of the formula I into said material.

Preferred residues of the classes naphthyl, phenanthryl, anthryl, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-2-naphthyl, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthyl, thienyl, benzo[b]thienyl, naphtho[2,3-b]thienyl, thianthrenyl, dibenzofuryl, chromenyl, xanthenyl, phenoxythiinyl, pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyridazinyl, indazinyl, isoindolyl, indolyl, indazolyl, purinyl, quinolizinyl, isoquinolyl, quinolyl, phthalazinyl, naphthyridinyl, quinoxalinyl, quinazolinyl, cinnolinyl, pteridinyl, carbazolyl, β-carbolinyl, phenanthridinyl, acridinyl, perimidinyl, phenanthrolinyl, phenazinyl, isothiazolyl, phenothiazinyl, isoxazolyl, furazanyl, biphenyl, terphenyl, fluorenyl or phenoazinyl, each of which is unsubstituted or substituted by C₁-C₄alkyl, C₁-C₄alkoxy, C₁-C₄alkylthio, hydroxy, halogen, amino, C₁-C₄alkylamino, phenylamino or di(C₁-C₄alkyl)amino are, for example, naphthyl, phenanthryl, anthryl, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-2-naphthyl, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthyl, thienyl, benzo[b]thienyl, naphtho[2,3-b]thienyl, thianthrenyl, dibenzofuryl, chromenyl, xanthenyl, phenoxythiinyl, pyrrolyl, isoindolyl, indolyl,

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phenothiazinyl, biphenyl, terphenyl, fluorenyl or phenoxyazinyl, each of which is unsubstituted or substituted by C₁-C₄alkyl, C₁-C₄alkoxy, C₁-C₄alkylthio, hydroxy, phenylamino or di(C₁-C₄-alkyl)amino, for example 1-naphthyl, 2-naphthyl, 1-phenylamino-4-naphthyl, 1-methylnaphthyl, 2-methylnaphthyl, 1-methoxy-2-naphthyl, 2-methoxy-1-naphthyl, 1-dimethylamino-2-naphthyl, 1,2-dimethyl-4-naphthyl, 1,2-dimethyl-6-naphthyl, 1,2-dimethyl-7-naphthyl, 1,3-dimethyl-6-naphthyl, 1,4-dimethyl-6-naphthyl, 1,5-dimethyl-2-naphthyl, 1,6-dimethyl-2-naphthyl, 1-hydroxy-2-naphthyl, 2-hydroxy-1-naphthyl, 1,4-dihydroxy-2-naphthyl, 7-phenanthryl, 1-anthryl, 2-anthryl, 9-anthryl, 3-benzo[b]thienyl, 5-benzo[b]thienyl, 2-benzo[b]thienyl, 4-dibenzofuryl, 4,7-dibenzofuryl, 4-methyl-7-dibenzofuryl, 2-xanthenyl, 8-methyl-2-xanthenyl, 3-xanthenyl, 2-pyrrolyl, 3-pyrrolyl, 2-phenoxyazinyl, 3-phenoxyazinyl, 10-methyl-3-phenoxyazinyl.

Halogen is typically chloro, bromo or iodo. Chloro is preferred.

Alkanoyl of up to 25 carbon atoms is a branched or unbranched radical, typically formyl, acetyl, propionyl, butanoyl, pentanoyl, hexanoyl, heptanoyl, octanoyl, nonanoyl, decanoyl, undecanoyl, dodecanoyl, tridecanoyl, tetradecanoyl, pentadecanoyl, hexadecanoyl, heptadecanoyl, octadecanoyl, eicosanoyl or docosanoyl. Alkanoyl of 2 to 18, in particular of 2 to 12, e.g. of 2 to 6, carbon atoms is preferred. Acetyl is particularly preferred. C₂-C₂₅Alkanoyl which is substituted by a di(C₁-C₆alkyl)phosphonate group is typically (CH₃CH₂O)₂POCH₂CO-, (CH₃O)₂POCH₂CO-, (CH₃CH₂CH₂CH₂O)₂POCH₂CO-, (CH₃CH₂O)₂POCH₂CH₂CO-, (CH₃O)₂POCH₂CH₂CO-, (CH₃CH₂CH₂CH₂O)₂POCH₂CH₂CO-, (CH₃CH₂O)₂PO(CH₂)₄CO-, (CH₃CH₂O)₂PO(CH₂)₈CO- or (CH₃CH₂O)₂PO(CH₂)₁₇CO-. C₃-C₂₅Alkanoyl which is interrupted

by oxygen, sulfur or $\begin{array}{c} > \\ \backslash \quad / \\ N - R_{14} \end{array}$ is typically CH₃-O-CH₂CO-, CH₃-S-CH₂CO-,

CH₃-NH-CH₂CO-, CH₃-N(CH₃)-CH₂CO-, CH₃-O-CH₂CH₂-O-CH₂CO-, CH₃-(O-CH₂CH₂)₂O-CH₂CO-, CH₃-(O-CH₂CH₂)₃O-CH₂CO- or CH₃-(O-CH₂CH₂)₄O-CH₂CO-.

Alkanoyloxy is oxygen-capped alkanoyl; preferences are mainly as can be derived from alkanoyl above.

Alkenoyl of 3 to 25 carbon atoms is a branched or unbranched radical, typically propenoyl, 2-butenoyl, 3-butenoyl, isobutenoyl, n-2,4-pentadienoyl, 3-methyl-2-butenoyl, n-2-oct noyl, n-

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2-dodecenoyl, isododecenoyl, oleoyl, n-2-octadecenoyl or n-4-octadecenoyl. Alkenoyl of 3 to 18, preferably of 3 to 12, e.g. of 3 to 6, most preferably of 3 to 4, carbon atoms is preferred.

C₃-C₂₅Alkenoyl which is interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or $\text{N}-\text{R}_{14}$ is typically

CH₃OCH₂CH₂CH=CHCO- or CH₃OCH₂CH₂OCH=CHCO-.

Alkenoyloxy is oxygen-capped alkenoyl; preferences are mainly as can be derived from alkenoyl above.

C₆-C₉Cycloalkylcarbonyl is typically cyclohexylcarbonyl, cycloheptylcarbonyl or cyclooctylcarbonyl. Cyclohexylcarbonyl is preferred. C₆-C₉Cycloalkylcarbonyloxy is oxygen-capped cycloalkylcarbonoyl; preferences are analogous.

C₁-C₁₂Alkyl-substituted benzoyl which preferably carries 1 to 3, more preferably 1 or 2, alkyl groups is typically o-, m- or p-methylbenzoyl, 2,3-dimethylbenzoyl, 2,4-dimethylbenzoyl, 2,5-dimethylbenzoyl, 2,6-dimethylbenzoyl, 3,4-dimethylbenzoyl, 3,5-dimethylbenzoyl, 2-methyl-6-ethylbenzoyl, 4-tert-butylbenzoyl, 2-ethylbenzoyl, 2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl, 2,6-dimethyl-4-tert-butylbenzoyl or 3,5-di-tert-butylbenzoyl. Preferred substituents are C₁-C₈alkyl, in particular C₁-C₄alkyl.

C₁-C₁₂Alkyl-substituted benzoxyloxy which preferably carries 1 to 3, more preferably 1 or 2, alkyl groups is typically o-, m- or p-methylbenzoxyloxy, 2,3-dimethylbenzoxyloxy, 2,4-dimethylbenzoxyloxy, 2,5-dimethylbenzoxyloxy, 2,6-dimethylbenzoxyloxy, 3,4-dimethylbenzoxyloxy, 3,5-dimethylbenzoxyloxy, 2-methyl-6-ethylbenzoxyloxy, 4-tert-butylbenzoxyloxy, 2-ethylbenzoxyloxy, 2,4,6-trimethylbenzoxyloxy, 2,6-dimethyl-4-tert-butylbenzoxyloxy or 3,5-di-tert-butylbenzoxyloxy. Preferred substituents are C₁-C₈alkyl, in particular C₁-C₄alkyl.

Alkyl of up to 25 carbon atoms is a branched or unbranched radical, such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, sec-butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, 2-ethylbutyl, n-pentyl, isopentyl, 1-methylpentyl, 1,3-dimethylbutyl, n-hexyl, 1-methylhexyl, n-heptyl, isoheptyl, 1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl, 1-methylheptyl, 3-methylheptyl, n-octyl, 2-ethylhexyl, 1,1,3,3-trimethylhexyl, 1,1,3,3-tetramethylpentyl, nonyl, decyl, undecyl, 1-methylundecyl, dodecyl, 1,1,3,3,5,5-hexamethylhexyl, tridecyl, tetradecyl, pentadecyl, hexadecyl, heptadecyl, octadecyl, eicosyl or docosyl. One of the preferred meanings of R₂ and R₄ is, for example, C₁-C₁₈alkyl. A particularly

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preferred meaning of R₄ is C₁-C₄alkyl. One of R₂ and R₄ is preferably a branched radical; especially preferred are both R₂ and R₄ branched radicals.

Alkenyl of 3 to 25 carbon atoms is a branched or unbranched radical, such as propenyl, 2-butenyl, 3-butenyl, isobut enyl, n-2,4-pentadienyl, 3-methyl-2-but enyl, n-2-octenyl, n-2-dodec enyl, isododec enyl, oleyl, n-2-octadecenyl or n-4-octadecenyl. Alkenyl of 3 to 18, preferably of 3 to 12, e.g. of 3 to 6, in particular of 3 to 4, carbon atoms is preferred.

Alkenyloxy is oxygen capped alkenyl; preferences are analogous.

Alkynyl of 3 to 25 carbon atoms is a branched or unbranched radical, such as propynyl (—CH₂—C≡CH), 2-butynyl, 3-butynyl, n-2-octynyl, or n-2-dodecynyl. Alkynyl of 3 to 18, preferably of 3 to 12, e.g. of 3 to 6, in particular of 3 to 4 carbon atoms is preferred. Preferences for alkynyloxy (oxygen capped alkynyl) are analogous.

C₂-C₂₅Alkyl which is interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or $\text{N}—\text{R}_{14}$ is typically

CH₃-O-CH₂-, CH₃-S-CH₂-, CH₃-NH-CH₂-, CH₃-N(CH₃)-CH₂-, CH₃-O-CH₂CH₂-O-CH₂-, CH₃-(O-CH₂CH₂)₂-O-CH₂-, CH₃-(O-CH₂CH₂)₃-O-CH₂- or CH₃-(O-CH₂CH₂)₄-O-CH₂-.

C₇-C₉Phenylalkyl is typically benzyl, α-methylbenzyl, α,α-dimethylbenzyl or 2-phenylethyl. Benzyl and α,α-dimethylbenzyl are preferred.

C₇-C₉Phenylalkyl which is unsubstituted or substituted at the phenyl moiety by 1 to 3 C₁-C₄-alkyl is typically benzyl, α-methylbenzyl, α,α-dimethylbenzyl, 2-phenylethyl, 2-methylbenzyl, 3-methylbenzyl, 4-methylbenzyl, 2,4-dimethylbenzyl, 2,6-dimethylbenzyl or 4-tert-butylbenzyl. Benzyl is preferred.

C₇-C₂₅Phenylalkyl which is interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or $\text{N}—\text{R}_{14}$ and which is unsubstituted or substituted at the phenyl moiety by 1 to 3 C₁-C₄alkyl is a branched or unbranched radical, such as phenoxyethyl, 2-methylphenoxyethyl, 3-methyl-phenoxyethyl, 4-m-

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thiophenoxyethyl, 2,4-dimethylphenoxyethyl, 2,3-dimethylphenoxyethyl, phenylthiomethyl, N-methyl-N-phenylmethyl, N-ethyl-N-phenylmethyl, 4-tert-butylphenoxyethyl, 4-tert-butylphenoxyethoxymethyl, 2,4-di-tert-butylphenoxyethyl, 2,4-di-tert-butylphenoxyethoxymethyl, phenoxyethoxyethoxyethoxymethyl, benzyloxymethyl, benzyloxyethoxymethyl, N-benzyl-N-ethylmethyl or N-benzyl-N-isopropylmethyl.

C₇-C₉Phenylalkoxy is typically benzyloxy, α-methylbenzyloxy, α,α-dimethylbenzyloxy or 2-phenylethoxy. Benzyloxy is preferred.

C₁-C₄Alkyl-substituted phenyl which preferably contains 1 to 3, in particular 1 or 2, alkyl groups is typically o-, m- or p-methylphenyl, 2,3-dimethylphenyl, 2,4-dimethylphenyl, 2,5-dimethylphenyl, 2,6-dimethylphenyl, 3,4-dimethylphenyl, 3,5-dimethylphenyl, 2-methyl-6-ethylphenyl, 4-tert-butylphenyl, 2-ethylphenyl or 2,6-diethylphenyl.

C₁-C₄Alkyl-substituted phenoxy which preferably contains 1 to 3, in particular 1 or 2, alkyl groups is typically o-, m- or p-methylphenoxy, 2,3-dimethylphenoxy, 2,4-dimethylphenoxy, 2,5-dimethylphenoxy, 2,6-dimethylphenoxy, 3,4-dimethylphenoxy, 3,5-dimethylphenoxy, 2-methyl-6-ethylphenoxy, 4-tert-butylphenoxy, 2-ethylphenoxy or 2,6-diethylphenoxy.

Unsubstituted or C₁-C₄alkyl-substituted C₅-C₈cycloalkyl is, for example, cyclopentyl, methylcyclopentyl, dimethylcyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, methylcyclohexyl, dimethylcyclohexyl, trimethylcyclohexyl, tert-butylcyclohexyl, cycloheptyl or cyclooctyl. Cyclohexyl and tert-butylcyclohexyl are preferred.

Unsubstituted or C₁-C₄alkyl-substituted C₅-C₈cycloalkoxy is, for example, cyclopentoxy, methylcyclopentoxy, dimethylcyclopentoxy, cyclohexoxy, methylcyclohexoxy, dimethylcyclohexoxy, trimethylcyclohexoxy, tert-butylcyclohexoxy, cycloheptoxy or cyclooctoxy. Cyclohexoxy and tert-butylcyclohexoxy are preferred.

Alkoxy of up to 25 carbon atoms is a branched or unbranched radical, such as methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, isopropoxy, n-butoxy, isobutoxy, pentoxy, isopentoxy, hexoxy, heptoxy, octoxy, decyloxy, tetradecyloxy, hexadecyloxy or octadecyloxy. Alkoxy of 1 to 12, in particular of 1 to 8, e.g. of 1 to 6, carbon atoms is preferred.

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C_2-C_{25} Alkoxy which is interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or $\begin{array}{c} \diagup \\ N-R_{14} \\ \diagdown \end{array}$ is typically
 $CH_3-O-CH_2CH_2O-$, $CH_3-S-CH_2CH_2O-$, $CH_3-NH-CH_2CH_2O-$, $CH_3-N(CH_3)-CH_2CH_2O-$,
 $CH_3-O-CH_2CH_2-O-CH_2CH_2O-$, $CH_3-(O-CH_2CH_2)_2O-CH_2CH_2O-$,
 $CH_3-(O-CH_2CH_2)_3O-CH_2CH_2O-$ or $CH_3-(O-CH_2CH_2)_4O-CH_2CH_2O-$.

Alkylthio of up to 25 carbon atoms is a branched or unbranched radical, such as methylthio, ethylthio, propylthio, isopropylthio, n-butylthio, isobutylthio, pentylthio, isopentylthio, hexylthio, heptylthio, octylthio, decylthio, tetradecylthio, hexadecylthio or octadecylthio. Alkylthio of 1 to 12, in particular of 1 to 8, e.g. of 1 to 6 carbon atoms is preferred.

Alkylamino of up to 4 carbon atoms is a branched or unbranched radical, such as methylamino, ethylamino, propylamino, isopropylamino, n-butylamino, isobutylamino or tert-butylamino.

Di(C_1-C_4 alkyl)amino also means that the two radicals are independently of the other branched or unbranched, such as dimethylamino, methylethylamino, diethylamino, methyl-n-propylamino, methylisopropylamino, methyl-n-butylamino, methylisobutylamino, ethylisopropylamino, ethyl-n-butylamino, ethylisobutylamino, ethyl-tert-butylamino, diethylamino, diisopropylamino, isopropyl-n-butylamino, isopropylisobutylamino, di-n-butylamino or di-isobutylamino.

Alkanoylamino of up to 25 carbon atoms is a branched or unbranched radical, such as formylamino, acetylamino, propionylamino, butanoylamino, pentanoylamino, hexanoylamino, heptanoylamino, octanoylamino, nonanoylamino, decanoylamino, undecanoylamino, dodecanoylamino, tridecanoylamino, tetradecanoylamino, pentadecanoylamino, hexadecanoylamino, heptadecanoylamino, octadecanoylamino, eicosanoylamino or docosanoylamino. Alkanoylamino of 2 to 18, in particular of 2 to 12, e.g. of 2 to 6, carbon atoms is preferred.

C_1-C_{18} Alkylenes is a branched or unbranched radical, such as methylene, ethylene, propylene, trimethylene, tetramethylene, pentamethylene, hexamethylene, heptamethylene, octamethylene, decamethylene, dodecamethylene or octadecamethylene. C_1-C_{12} Alkylene and, in particular, C_1-C_8 alkylene are preferred.

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A C₁-C₄Alkyl-substituted C₅-C₁₂cycloalkylene ring which preferably contains 1 to 3, in particular 1 or 2, branched or unbranched alkyl groups is typically cyclopentylene, methylcyclopentylene, dimethylcyclopentylene, cyclohexylene, methylcyclohexylene, dimethylcyclohexylene, trimethylcyclohexylene, tert-butylcyclohexylene, cycloheptylene, cyclooctylene or cyclo-decylene. Cyclohexylene and tert-butylcyclohexylene are preferred.

C₂-C₁₈Alkylene which is interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or $\text{N}—\text{R}_{14}$ is, for example, -CH₂-O-CH₂-, -CH₂-S-CH₂-, -CH₂-NH-CH₂-, -CH₂-N(CH₃)-CH₂-, -CH₂-O-CH₂CH₂-O-CH₂-, -CH₂-(O-CH₂CH₂-)₂O-CH₂-, -CH₂-(O-CH₂CH₂-)₃O-CH₂-, -CH₂-(O-CH₂CH₂-)₄O-CH₂- or -CH₂CH₂-S-CH₂CH₂-.

C₂-C₁₈Alkenylene is typically vinylene, methylvinylene, octenylethylene or dodecenylethylene. C₂-C₈Alkenylene is preferred.

Alkylidene of 2 to 20 carbon atoms is, for example, ethylidene, propylidene, butylidene, pentylidene, 4-methylpentylidene, heptylidene, nonylidene, tridecylidene, nonadecylidene, 1-methylethylidene, 1-ethylpropylidene or 1-ethylpentylidene. C₂-C₈Alkylidene is preferred.

Phenylalkylidene of 7 to 20 carbon atoms is typically benzylidene, 2-phenylethylidene or 1-phenyl-2-hexylidene. C₇-C₉Phenylalkylidene is preferred.

C₅-C₈Cycloalkylene is a saturated hydrocarbon group having two free valencies and at least one ring unit and is typically cyclopentylene, cyclohexylene, cycloheptylene or cyclooctylene. Cyclohexylene is preferred.

C₇-C₈Bicycloalkylene is typically bicycloheptylene or bicyclooctylene.

Unsubstituted or C₁-C₄alkyl-substituted phenylene or naphthylene is typically 1,2-, 1,3-, 1,4-phenylene, 1,2-, 1,3-, 1,4-, 1,6-, 1,7-, 2,6- or 2,7-naphthylene. 1,4-Phenylene is preferred.

A C₁-C₄alkyl-substituted C₅-C₈cycloalkylidene ring which preferably contains 1 to 3, in particular 1 or 2, branched or unbranched alkyl groups is typically cyclopentylidene, methylcyclo-

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pentylidene, dimethylcyclopentylidene, cyclohexylidene, methylcyclohexylidene, dimethylcyclohexylidene, trimethylcyclohexylidene, tert-butylcyclohexylidene, cycloheptylidene or cyclooctylidene. Cyclohexylidene and tert-butylcyclohexylidene are preferred.

A mono-, di- or tri-valent metal cation is preferably an alkali metal cation, alkaline earth metal cation or aluminium cation, typically Na^+ , K^+ , Mg^{++} , Ca^{++} or Al^{+++} .

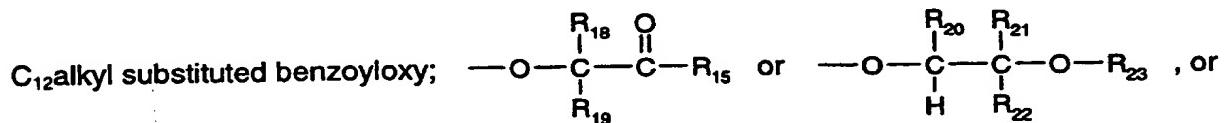
Preferred are compositions containing a compound of formula I, wherein

R_2 , R_3 and R_5 , independently, are H, Cl, hydroxy, $\text{C}_1\text{-}\text{C}_{25}\text{alkyl}$, $\text{C}_7\text{-}\text{C}_9\text{phenylalkyl}$, unsubstituted or $\text{C}_1\text{-}\text{C}_4\text{alkyl}$ -substituted phenyl; $\text{C}_1\text{-}\text{C}_{18}\text{alkoxy}$, $\text{C}_1\text{-}\text{C}_{25}\text{alkanoyloxy}$, $\text{C}_3\text{-}\text{C}_{25}\text{alkenoyloxy}$; and where

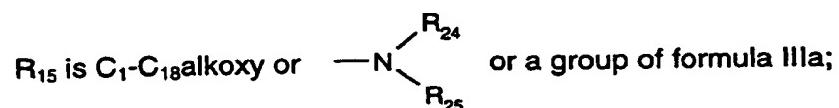
R_4 has a meaning as defined for R_2 or is a group $-\text{C}_m\text{H}_{2m}\text{-COR}_{15}$ or where R_3 , R_5 and R_6 are H, R_4 may be a residue of formula III;

R_6 is H,

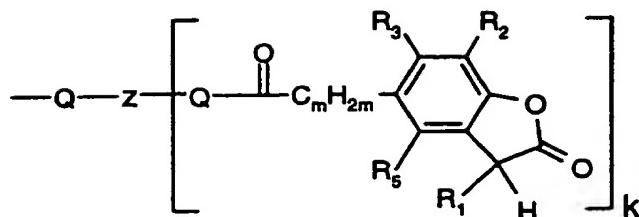
R_7 , R_8 , R_9 , R_{10} and R_{11} independently are H, halogen, hydroxy, $\text{C}_1\text{-}\text{C}_{25}\text{alkyl}$, O interrupted $\text{C}_{27}\text{-}\text{C}_{25}\text{alkyl}$; $\text{C}_1\text{-}\text{C}_{25}\text{alkoxy}$, O interrupted $\text{C}_2\text{-}\text{C}_{25}\text{alkoxy}$, $\text{C}_3\text{-}\text{C}_{25}\text{alkenyl}$, $\text{C}_3\text{-}\text{C}_{25}\text{alkenoyloxy}$, $\text{C}_7\text{-}\text{C}_9\text{phenylalkyl}$, $\text{C}_7\text{-}\text{C}_9\text{phenylalkoxy}$, unsubstituted or $\text{C}_1\text{-}\text{C}_4\text{alkyl}$ -substituted phenyl; unsubstituted or $\text{C}_1\text{-}\text{C}_4\text{alkyl}$ substituted phenoxy; unsubstituted or $\text{C}_1\text{-}\text{C}_4\text{alkyl}$ substituted $\text{C}_5\text{-}\text{C}_8\text{cycloalkyl}$; unsubstituted or $\text{C}_1\text{-}\text{C}_4\text{alkyl}$ substituted $\text{C}_5\text{-}\text{C}_8\text{cycloalkoxy}$; $\text{C}_1\text{-}\text{C}_4\text{alkylamino}$, di-($\text{C}_1\text{-}\text{C}_4\text{-alkyl}$)amino, $\text{C}_1\text{-}\text{C}_{25}\text{alkanoyl}$; $\text{C}_1\text{-}\text{C}_{25}\text{alkanoyloxy}$; $\text{C}_6\text{-}\text{C}_9\text{cycloalkylcarbonyl}$, $\text{C}_6\text{-}\text{C}_9\text{cycloalkylcarbonyloxy}$, benzoyl or $\text{C}_1\text{-}\text{C}_{12}\text{alkyl}$ -substituted benzoyl; benzoyloxy or $\text{C}_1\text{-}\text{C}_{12}\text{alkyl}$ substituted benzoyloxy; benzoyloxy or $\text{C}_1\text{-}\text{C}_{12}\text{alkyl}$ -substituted benzoyloxy;



where in formula II R_7 and R_8 or R_8 and R_{11} together with the carbon atoms, they are bonded to, form a phenyl ring;



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(IIIa);

R_{16} and R_{17} independently are H, CF_3 , C_1-C_{12} alkyl or phenyl; or R_{16} and R_{17} together with the bonding carbon atom form an unsubstituted or 1-3 C_1-C_4 alkyl-substituted C_5-C_8 cycloalkylidene ring;

R_{18} and R_{19} independently are H, C_1-C_4 alkyl or phenyl;

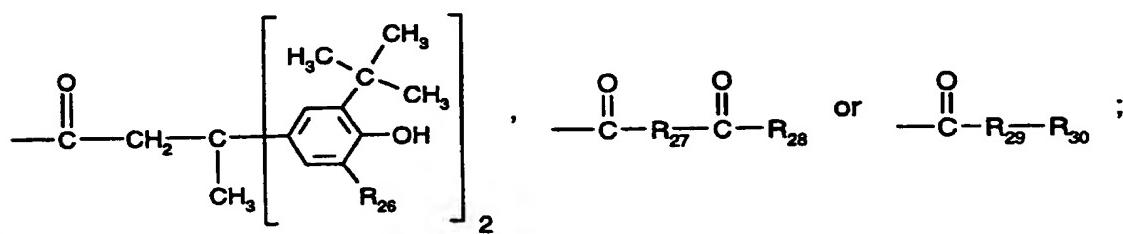
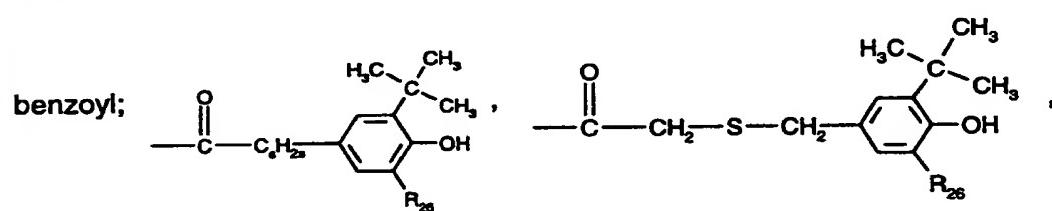
R_{20} is H or C_1-C_4 alkyl;

R_{21} is H, unsubstituted or C_1-C_4 alkyl substituted phenyl; C_1-C_{25} alkyl, unsubstituted or on the phenyl ring 1-3 C_1-C_4 alkyl-substituted C_7-C_9 phenylalkyl;

R_{22} is H or C_1-C_4 alkyl;

R_{23} is H, C_1-C_{25} alkanoyl, C_3-C_{25} alkenoyl; di(C_1-C_6 alkyl)phosphonate-substituted C_2-C_{25} alkanoyl;

C_6-C_9 cycloalkylcarbonyl, thenoyl, furoyl, benzoyl or C_1-C_{12} alkyl-substituted



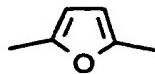
R_{24} and R_{25} independently are H or C_1-C_{18} alkyl;

R_{26} is H or C_1-C_8 alkyl;

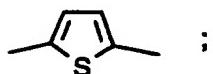
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R_{27} is a direct bond, C_1-C_{18} alkylen, C_2-C_{18} alkenylen, C_7-C_{20} phenylalkylen, C_5-C_8

cycloalkylen, unsubstituted or C_1-C_4 alkyl-substituted phenylene,



or



R_{28} C_1-C_{18} alkoxy or $\begin{array}{c} R_{24} \\ | \\ -N- \\ | \\ R_{25} \end{array}$;

R_{29} is O or -NH-;

R_{30} C_1-C_{18} alkyl or phenyl;

M a metal cation of the valency r;

X a direct bond, O, S or $-NR_{31}-$;

n 1 or 2;

m is a number from the range 1-8;

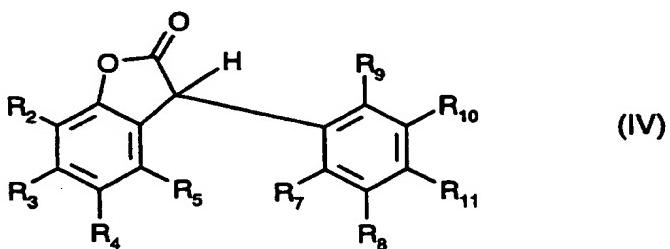
q 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6;

r 1, 2 or 3; and

s is 0, 1 or 2.

R_4 is preferably not H, most preferably not H and not OH.

Most preferred for use according to present invention is a compound of the formula IV



wherein

R_2 is H or C_1-C_{20} alkyl;

R_3 is H or C_1-C_{18} alkyl;

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R_4 is C_1 - C_6 alkyl or a group $-C_mH_{2m}-COR_{15}$ or a group of the formula III;

R_5 is H or C_1 - C_{18} alkyl;

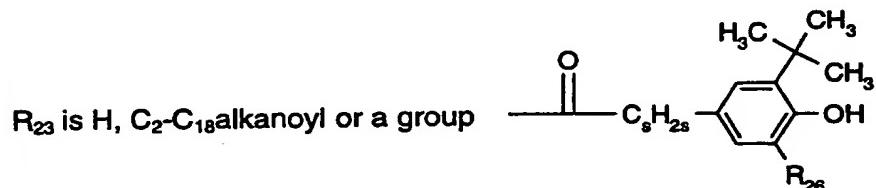
R_7 , R_8 , R_9 , R_{10} and R_{11} independently are H, OH, chloro, C_1 - C_{18} alkyl, C_1 - C_{18} alkoxy, di(C_1 -



especially wherein at least 2 of the residues R_7 , R_8 , R_9 , R_{10} , R_{11} are H;

R_{15} is C_1 - C_{18} alkoxy or a group of the formula IIIa;

R_{20} , R_{21} and R_{22} are H;



R_{26} is C_1 - C_4 alkyl and

Q is oxygen;

Z is C_2 - C_{12} alkylene;

k is 2;

m is 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 and

s is 0, 1 or 2.

Interesting compositions are those containing as component (b) at least one compound of formula I, wherein, if $n = 1$, R_1 is phenyl which is unsubstituted or substituted in para-position by C_1 - C_{18} alkylthio or di(C_1 - C_4 -alkyl)amino; mono- to penta-substituted alkylphenyl containing together a total of at most 18 carbon atoms in the 1 to 5 alkyl substituents; naphthyl, biphenyl, terphenyl, phenanthryl, anthryl, fluorenlyl, carbazolyl, thienyl, pyrrolyl, phenothiazinyl or 5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthyl which are unsubstituted or substituted by C_1 - C_4 alkyl, C_1 - C_4 alkoxy, C_1 - C_4 alkylthio, hydroxy or amino.

Also preferred compositions contain compounds of the formula I wherein the bonding atom in R_2 is a secondary or tertiary carbon atom, especially wherein R_2 is secondary C_6 - C_{22} alkyl or tertiary C_4 - C_{22} alkyl or phenyl or substituted phenyl, and/or wherein at least one of R_2 and R_4 contains an ester group.

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Especially preferred are compounds of the formula IV wherein

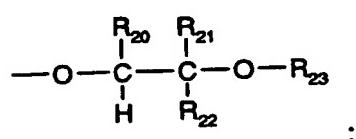
R₂ is H or C₁-C₂₀alkyl;

R₃ is H or C₁-C₁₈alkyl;

R₄ is H, hydroxy, C₁-C₆alkyl, -(CH₂)_p-COR₁₅ or -C(CH₃)₂-(CH₂)_p-COR₁₅;

R₅ is H or C₁-C₁₈alkyl;

R₇, R₈, R₉, R₁₀ and R₁₁ independently are H, C₁-C₁₈alkyl, C₁-C₁₈alkoxy or



especially wherein at least 2 of the residues R₇, R₈, R₉, R₁₀, R₁₁ are H;

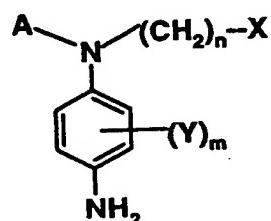
R₁₅ is C₁-C₁₈alkoxy;

R₂₀, R₂₁ and R₂₂ are H; and

p is 2 or 3.

Compounds of the formula I or IV can be obtained according to methods known in the art, e.g. as described in GB-A-2281910 or publications cited therein, or, like compounds of formula V, in analogy to those methods. Some compounds of the formula I are commercially available.

This class of lactones are preferably used to trap the oxidised form of a developer having the following general structure:



where A = C₁-C₆-Alkyl;

n = 1 - 6;

X = Hydrogen, Hydroxy, C₁-C₆-Alkoxy, COR₁₅, NHSO₂R₃₀;

Y = C₁-C₆alkyl, C₁-C₆alkoxy, halogen; m = 0 - 4.

In the above structure the preferred substituents are A = -CH₂CH₃ and n=2,

X = NHSO₂CH₃, Y = -CH₃ and m = 1.

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In general, the photographic material consists of at least five layers, of which three are light sensitive layers containing cyan, magenta and yellow couplers and silver halide emulsion and two are non light sensitive layers, one in between the blue and green sensitive layers and the other in between the green and red sensitive layers.

The compound of the formula I is preferably contained in one or more non light sensitive layers; the light sensitive layers preferably contain a lower concentration of the compound of the formula I, especially none.

In general, the compounds of the formula I are contained in the photographic material in an amount from 10 to 1000 mg/m², especially from 30 to 500 mg/m².

The lactones of formula I can be milled with polymers (e.g. PVS, polyester, polyvinyl alcohol etc.) and placed in the interlayer thus preventing its migration to the adjacent photographic (light sensitive) layers. Also, the benzofuranones containing a suitable functional group (e.g. ester, hydroxy) can be reacted with a polymer, e.g. a polyvinyl alcohol or polyester, in order to attach them chemically. This form will reduce their migrating tendency.

The novel colour photographic recording material is preferably a material having the following layer sequence:

a	a: Protective layer
b	b: Interlayer (may be absent)
c	c: Red-sensitive layer
d	d: Interlayer
e	e: Green-sensitive layer
f	f: Interlayer
g	g: Blue-sensitive layer
h	h: Base

Another example is a material having a similar layer structure but in which layer a is absent.

Essential constituents of the colour-photographic emulsion layers are binders, silver halide particles and colour couplers.

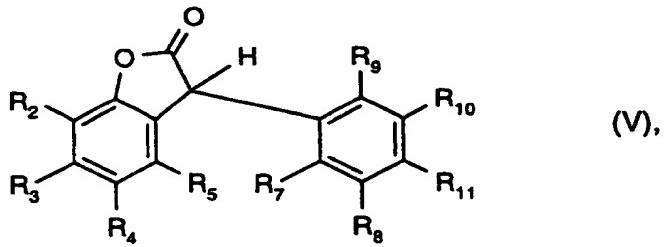
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Of especial interest, for example, is a colour photographic recording material comprising, on a base, at least one blue-sensitive silver halide emulsion layer containing at least one yellow coupler, at least one green-sensitive silver halide emulsion layer containing at least one magenta coupler, at least one red-sensitive silver halide emulsion layer containing at least one cyan coupler, and customary top layer(s) and interlayers separating the light-sensitive layers, at least one of the interlayers comprising a compound of the formula (I).

The compounds of this invention are typically incorporated in the photographic material with the aid of a suitable solvent such as a coupler solvent.

Further details on the structure of the colour photographic material of the invention, and the components which can be employed in the novel material, can be found, inter alia, in US-A-5,538,840, column 27, line 25, to column 106, line 16, and in US-A-5,780,625, column 12, line 6, until column 57, line 6, and the publications cited in these 2 references; these passages of US-A-5,538,840 and US-A-5,780,625 are hereby incorporated by reference. Other useful information, how compounds of the formula I can be used in photographic material, can be taken from DE-A-19749083, page 16, line 35, until page 17, line 45, especially the references cited therein. Further important components, especially couplers, are described in US-5,578,437; GB-A-2319523 describes from page 49, line 21, until page 73, line 2, further details of the colour photographic material, especially couplers (page 52, line 1, until page 56, line 22), UV absorbers (page 56, line 25, until page 68, line 1) and dark stabilisers (page 68, line 2, until page 73, line 2).

Some of the compounds of the formula I are new compounds. Thus, this invention also pertains to a compound of the formula V

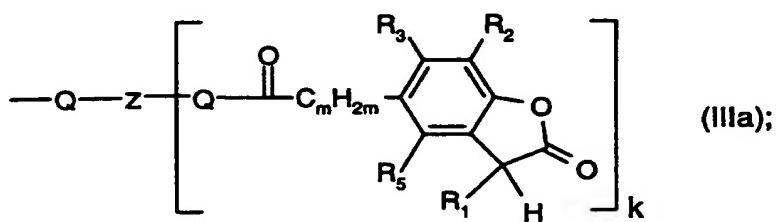


wherein

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R_4 is $-(CH_2)_8-COR'_{15}$ or $-C_pH_{2p}-COR_{15}$ or $-C_tH_{2t}-COR_{15}$, wherein the alkylene moiety C_pH_{2p} is branched alkylene and the alkylene moiety C_tH_{2t} is a straight chain or branched alkylene moiety;

R_{15} is hydroxy, $\left[-O^{-}\frac{1}{r}M^{r+}\right]$, C_1-C_{20} alkoxy, $-N(R_{24})R_{25}$, or a group of the formula IIIa



Q is oxygen or $-NH-$,

Z is a linking group of valency ($k+1$) and is as a divalent group C_2-C_{12} alkylene, Q -interrupted C_4-C_{12} alkylene, phenylene or phenylene-D-phenylene with D being C_1-C_4 alkylene, O, S, SO or SO_2 ;

Z as a trivalent group is C_3-C_{12} alkanetriyl, a trivalent residue of a hexose or a hexitol, a group $(-CH_2)_3C-CH_2OH$, or a group $-C_aH_{2a}-N(C_bH_{2b})-C_cH_{2c}$; and

Z as a tetravalent group is a tetravalent residue of a hexose or a hexitol, C_4-C_{12} alkanetetryl,



a, b, c and k independently are 1, 2 or 3,

m is 0 or a number from the range 1-12, preferably 1-6,

p is 1 or 2;

s is 0, 1 or 2;

t is a number from the range 3-12, preferably 3-6;

and all other residues are as defined for formula I if n is 1.

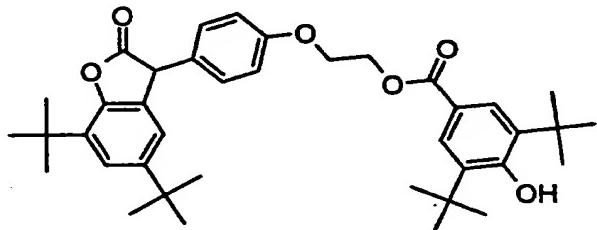
Preferred compounds of the formula V are, within the limits given, as defined for formulae I or IV above.

- 22 -

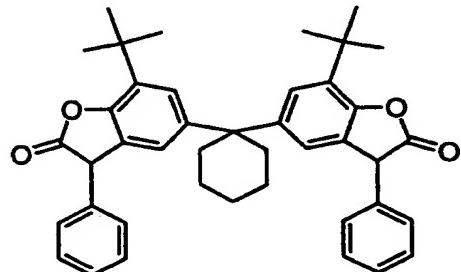
Compounds of the formula V are also useful as stabilisers for organic material against degradation by light, oxygen and/or heat. Application of these compounds and methods of stabilising are generally as described in GB-A-2322861; examples for organic material which can be stabilized are listed, for example, in GB-A-2319523 from page 15, line 11, until page 20, line 25; possible costabilizers are as listed, for example, in GB-A-2319523 from page 21, line 16, until page 32, bottom line. Compounds of the formula V are used for this application preferably in an amount of 0.0005 to 5%, based on the weight of the organic material to be stabilised.

Examples for compounds of the formula I to be used within this invention are

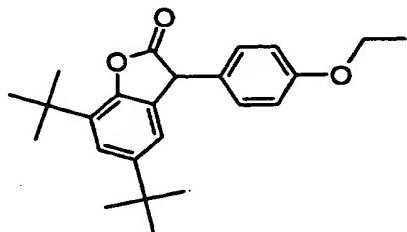
Compound 1:



Compound 2:

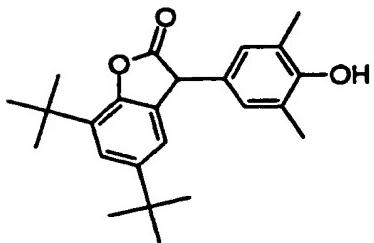


Compound 3:

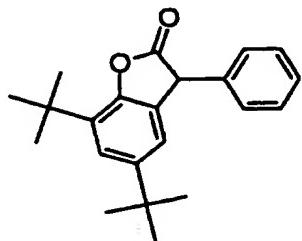


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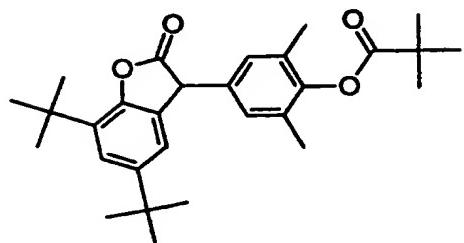
Compound 4:



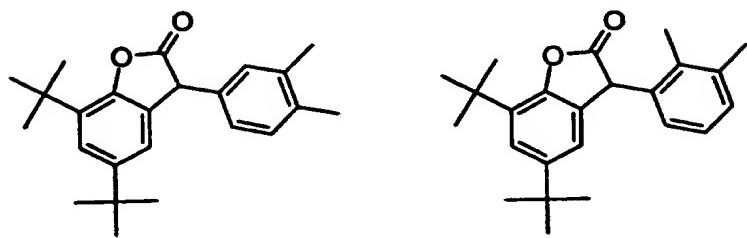
Compound 5:



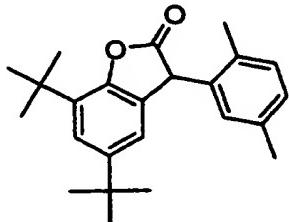
Compound 6:



Compound 7: A mixture of the two isomers

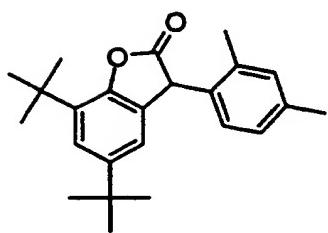


Compound 8:

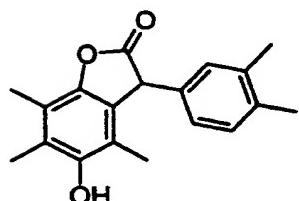


- 24 -

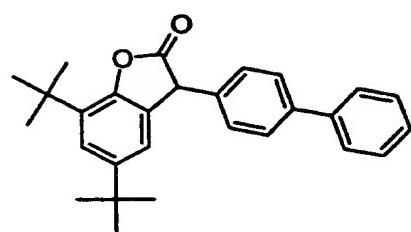
Compound 9:



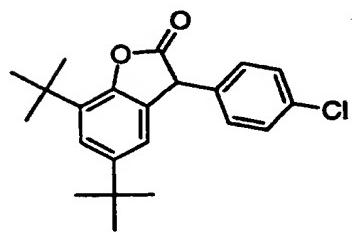
Compound 10:



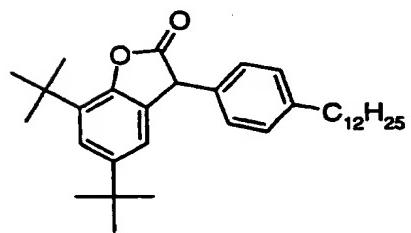
Compound 11:



Compound 12:

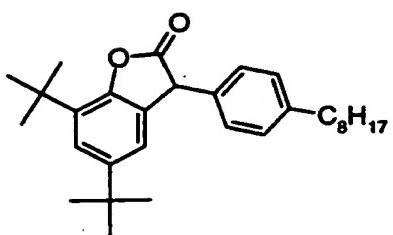


Compound 13:

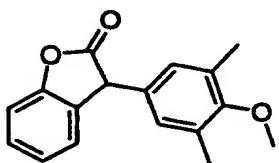


- 25 -

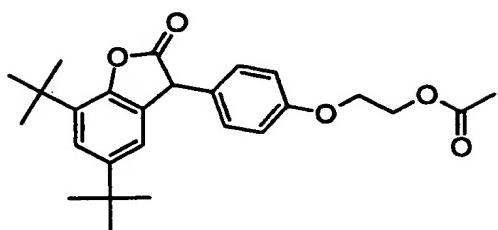
Compound 14:



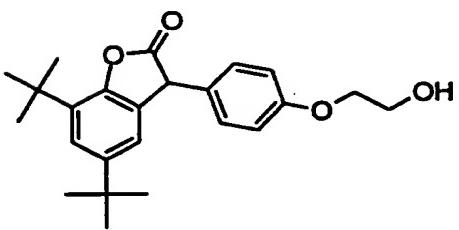
Compound 15:



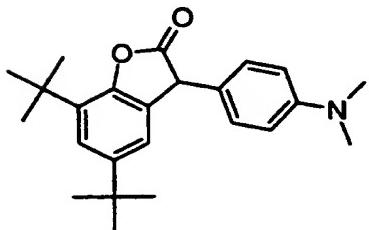
Compound 16:



Compound 17:

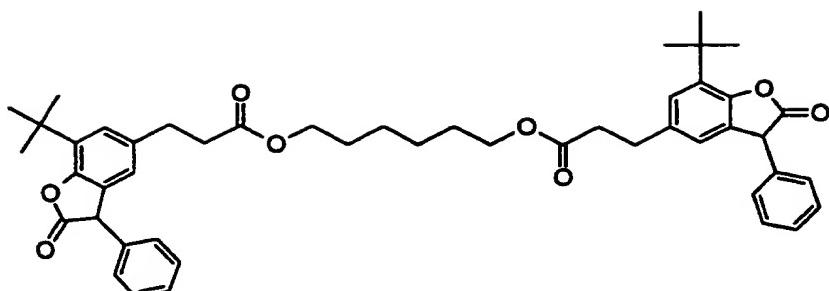


Compound 18:

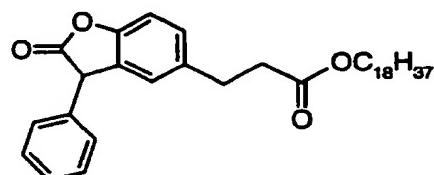


- 26 -

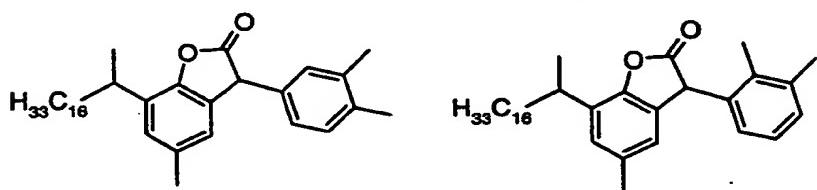
Compound 19:



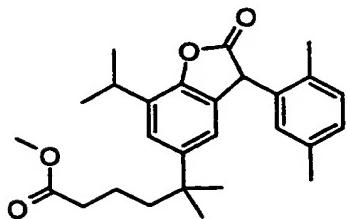
Compound 20:



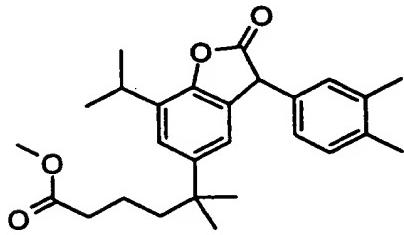
Compound 21: A mixture of the two isomers



Compound 22:

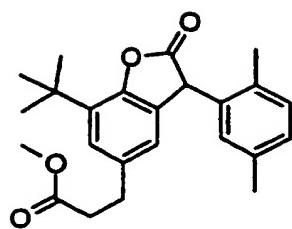


Compound 23:



- 27 -

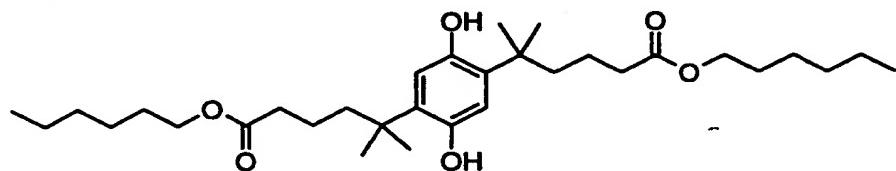
Compound 24:



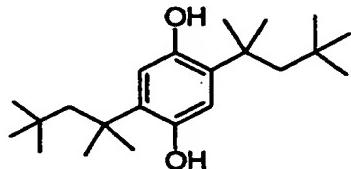
The synthetic methods used for the preparation of the lactones shown above are described e.g. in US Patent 5516 920.

These lactones can also be used in combination with hydroquinones of e.g. formula A-1 and/or A-2, 6-hydroxychromans such as of formula A-3, or hydroxylamines of e.g. formula A-4:

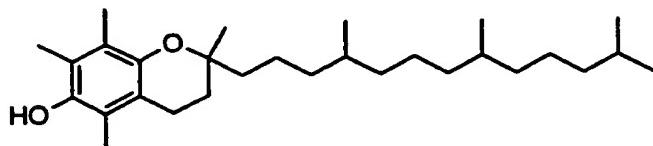
A-1



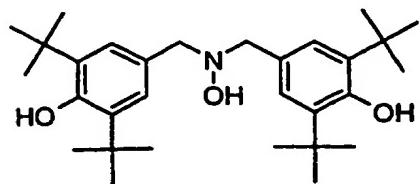
A-2



A-3



A-4



Example 1

To evaluate compounds of this invention with respect to their ability as interlayer scavengers for oxidised developing agent, three layer photographic test elements are prepared by providing layers in the order indicated on a polyethylene-coated paper support :

Test element 1 (reference sample)

(1) A receiver layer containing :

- 1800 mg.m⁻² of gelatin
- 180 mg.m⁻² of dibutylphthalate
- 2-sulfonate-4,8-diisobutyl-naphthalene, sodium salt surface active agent

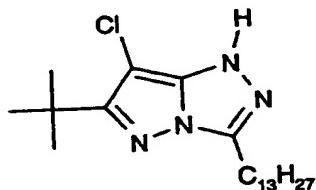
(2) An interlayer containing :

- 1800 mg.m⁻² of gelatin
- 300 mg.m⁻² of tricresylphosphate
- 2-sulfonate-4,8-diisobutyl-naphthalene, sodium salt surface active agent

(3) A photosensitive layer containing :

- 260 mg.m⁻² (based on silver) of an unsensitized silver bromide emulsion
- 1800 mg.m⁻² of gelatin
- 300 mg.m⁻² of magenta-dye-forming coupler M-1
- 300 mg.m⁻² of tricresylphosphate
- 2-sulfonate-4,8-diisobutyl-naphthalene, sodium salt surface active agent
- 2-hydroxy-4,6-dichloro-1,3,5-triazine, potassium salt hardener
- 7-methyl-5-hydroxy-1,3,8-triazaindolizine antifoggant.

M-1

**Test element 2 (check sample)**

(1) A receiver layer containing :

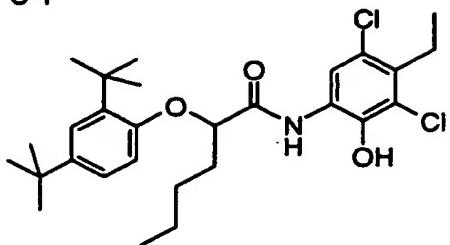
- 1800 mg.m⁻² of gelatin
- 272 mg.m⁻² of cyan-dye-forming coupler C-1
- 180 mg.m⁻² of dibutylphthalate
- 2-sulfonate-4,8-diisobutyl-naphthalene, sodium salt surface active agent

(2) An interlayer having the same composition as the interlayer of test element 1

(3) A photosensitive layer having the same composition as the photosensitive layer of test element 1.

- 29 -

C-1



Test elements 3-8

(1) A receiver layer having the same composition as the receiver layer of test element 2

(2) An interlayer containing

- 1800 mg.m⁻² of gelatin
- 0.056x10⁻³ mol.m⁻² of oxidised developer scavenger as indicated in table 1 below
- 300 mg.m⁻² of tricresylphosphate
- 2-sulfonate-4,8-diisobutyl-naphthalene, sodium salt surface active agent

(3) A photosensitive layer having the same composition as the photosensitive layer of test element 1.

The test elements are imagewise exposed through a step wedge with density increment 0.15 and thereafter subjected to the AGFA P-94 developing process.

Within test elements 2-9, cyan dye can only be formed by the wandering of the oxidised developer from the layer in which it is formed (i.e. the uppermost layer) to the bottom layer containing the cyan-dye-forming coupler. The ability of an interlayer scavenger to prevent oxidised developer from diffusing into the bottom layer can thus be assessed by determining the red density at any chosen exposure amount.

The red density at the exposure amount giving a green density of 2 is reported in table 1. The red density in the test element containing no cyan coupler in the bottom layer (test element 1) arises exclusively from the side absorption of the magenta dye in the red part of the visible spectrum.

Table 1

Test element	Interlayer scavenger	Red density at a green density of 2
1 (reference)	none	0.268
2 (check)	none	0.400
3	Compound 1	0.320
4	Compound 2	0.278
5	Compound 3	0.349
6	Compound 4	0.313
7	Compound 5	0.327
8	Compound 6	0.319

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Any red density inferior to that observed in sample 2 indicates scavenging of the oxidised developer. It is thus clear from the data in table 1 that compounds within the scope of this invention are very effective in preventing the oxidised developer from wandering and forming dye in the wrong layer.

Example 2

Three layer photographic test elements are prepared by providing layers in the order indicated on a polyethylene-coated paper support :

Test element 9 (reference sample)

Same as test element 1 of example 1

Test element 10 (check sample)

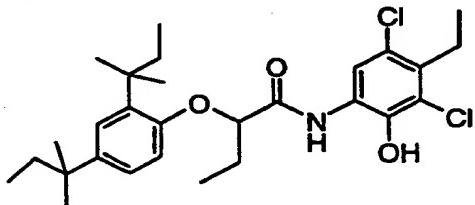
(1) A receiver layer containing :

- 1800 mg.m⁻² of gelatin
- 272 mg.m⁻² of cyan-dye-forming coupler C-2
- 180 mg.m⁻² of dibutylphthalate
- 2-sulfonate-4,8-diisobutyl-naphthalene, sodium salt surface active agent

(2) An interlayer having the same composition as the interlayer of test element 9

(3) A photosensitive layer having the same composition as the photosensitive layer of test element 9.

C-2



Test elements 11-14

(1) A receiver layer having the same composition as the receiver layer of test element 10

(2) An interlayer containing

- 1800 mg.m⁻² of gelatin
- 30 mg.m⁻² of oxidised developer scavenger as indicated in table 2 below
- 300 mg.m⁻² of tricresylphosphate
- 2-sulfonate-4,8-diisobutyl-naphthalene, sodium salt surface active agent

(3) A photosensitive layer having the same composition as the photosensitive layer of test element 9.

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The test elements were exposed and processed in the same manner as in example 1.

The red density at the exposure amount giving a green density of 2 is reported in table 2.

Table 2

Test element	Interlayer scavenger	Red density at a green density of 2
9 (reference)	none	0.264
10 (check)	none	0.372
11	Compound 7	0.284
12	Compound 8	0.308
13	Compound 9	0.300
14	Compound 24	0.302

According to the data in table 2, the compounds of this invention used in the test elements 11-14 are very effective oxidised developer scavengers.

Example 3

Three layer photographic test elements are prepared by providing layers in the order indicated on a polyethylene-coated paper support :

Test element 15 (check sample)

(1) A receiver layer containing :

- 1800 mg.m⁻² of gelatin
- 272 mg.m⁻² of cyan-dye-forming coupler C-2
- 180 mg.m⁻² of dibutylphthalate
- 2-sulfonate-4,8-diisobutyl-naphthalene, sodium salt surface active agent

(2) An interlayer containing :

- 1800 mg.m⁻² of gelatin
- 300 mg.m⁻² of tricresylphosphate
- 2-sulfonate-4,8-diisobutyl-naphthalene, sodium salt surface active agent

(3) A photosensitive layer containing :

- 260 mg.m⁻² of an unsensitized silver bromide emulsion
- 1800 mg.m⁻² of gelatin
- 2-sulfonate-4,8-diisobutyl-naphthalene, sodium salt surface active agent
- 2-hydroxy-4,6-dichloro-1,3,5-triazine, sodium salt hardener
- 7-methyl-5-hydroxy-1,3,8-triazaindolizine antifoggant.

Test elements 16-27

(1) A receiver layer having the same composition as the receiver layer of test element 15

(2) An interlayer containing

- 1800 mg.m⁻² of gelatin
- 30 mg.m⁻² of oxidised developer scavenger as indicated in table 3 below
- 300 mg.m⁻² of tricresylphosphate
- 2-sulfonate-4,8-diisobutyl-naphtalene, sodium salt surface active agent

(3) A photosensitive layer having the same composition as the photosensitive layer of test element 15.

The test elements are given a stepped exposure and processed as in example 1.

Cyan dye formation within the above described test elements will again only result from the wandering of the oxidised developer from the photosensitive layer to the layer containing the cyan-dye-forming coupler. The ability of an interlayer scavenger to prevent oxidised developer from diffusing into the bottom layer can thus be assessed by measuring the red density at any given exposure.

As the above described samples contain no dye-forming coupler in the photosensitive layer, there is almost no consumption of the oxidised developer within the latter and the flux of oxidised developer through the interlayer towards the layer containing the cyan coupler is thus markedly increased as compared to the samples of examples 1 and 2.

In table 3, $(D_{red})_{1.35}$ is the red density at the exposure amount obtained behind the 1.35 density step of the step wedge. With the test elements 1-14, this exposure amount gives a green density of about 1.9. The smaller the $(D_{red})_{1.35}$ value, the more effective the scavenging of the oxidised developer.

Table 3

Test element	Interlayer Scavenger	$(D_{red})_{1.35}$
15 (check)	none	0.405
16	Compound 7	0.282
17	Compound 10	0.250
18	Compound 11	0.309
19	Compound 12	0.292
20	Compound 13	0.318
21	Compound 14	0.324
22	Compound 15	0.335
23	Compound 16	0.300
24	Compound 18	0.314
25	Compound 19	0.335
26	Compound 20	0.344
27	Compound 21	0.314

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From the data in table 3, it can be seen again that 3-aryl-3H-benzofuran-2-ones according to this invention exhibit outstanding scavenging ability, as evidenced by much smaller red density values in the test elements 16-27 as compared to the check sample.

Example 4

Three layer photographic test elements are prepared by providing layers in the order indicated on a polyethylene-coated paper support :

Test element 28 (reference sample)

(1) A receiver layer containing :

- 1800 mg.m⁻² of gelatin
- 180 mg.m⁻² of dibutylphthalate
- 2-sulfonate-4,8-diisobutyl-naphthalene, sodium salt surface active agent

(2) An interlayer containing :

- 1800 mg.m⁻² of gelatin
- 300 mg.m⁻² of tricresylphosphate
- 2-sulfonate-4,8-diisobutyl-naphthalene, sodium salt surface active agent

(3) A photosensitive layer containing :

- 260 mg.m⁻² of an unsensitized silver bromide emulsion
- 1800 mg.m⁻² of gelatin
- 2-sulfonate-4,8-diisobutyl-naphthalene, sodium salt surface active agent
- 2-hydroxy-4,6-dichloro-1,3,5-triazine, sodium salt hardener
- 7-methyl-5-hydroxy-1,3,8-triazaindolizine antifoggant.

Test element 29 (check sample)

Same as test element 15 of example 3 except that the cyan coupler used is C-1 instead of C-2.

Test elements 30-33

(1) A receiver layer having the same composition as the receiver layer of test element 29

(2) An interlayer containing

- 1800 mg.m⁻² of gelatin
- Oxidised developer scavenger as indicated in table 4 below
- 300 mg.m⁻² of tricresylphosphate
- 2-sulfonate-4,8-diisobutyl-naphthalene, sodium salt surface active agent

(3) A photosensitive layer having the same composition as the photosensitive layer of test element 29.

The test elements are given a stepped exposure and processed as in example 1.

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In table 4, $(D_{red})_{1.05}$ is the red density at the exposure amount obtained behind the 1.05 density step of the step wedge. With the test elements 1-14, this exposure amount gives a green density of about 2.4. The smaller the $(D_{red})_{1.05}$ value, the more effective the scavenging of the oxidised developer.

Table 4

Test element	Interlayer Scavenger	Concentration	$(D_{red})_{1.05}$
28 (reference)	none	-	0.080
29 (check)	none	-	0.482
30	Compound 7	30 mg.m^{-2}	0.390
31	Compound 7	60 mg.m^{-2}	0.313
32	Compound 7	90 mg.m^{-2}	0.202
33	Compound 7	120 mg.m^{-2}	0.127

From the data in table 4, it can be seen that compound 7 according to this invention effectively prevents the formation of cyan dye, and that the Dox scavenging effect increases in proportion to the amount of added compound.

Example 5

Three layer photographic test elements are prepared by providing layers in the order indicated on a polyethylene-coated paper support :

Test element 34 (check sample)

(1) A layer containing :

- 1800 mg.m^{-2} of gelatin
- 300 mg.m^{-2} of tricresylphosphate
- 2-sulfonate-4,8-diisobutyl-naphtalene, sodium salt surface active agent.

(2) A photosensitive layer containing :

- 260 mg.m^{-2} (based on silver) of an unsensitized silver bromide emulsion
- 1800 mg.m^{-2} of gelatin
- 300 mg.m^{-2} of magenta-dye-forming coupler M-1 (see example 1)
- 225 mg.m^{-2} of the magenta dye light stabiliser S-1 (see below)
- 300 mg.m^{-2} of tricresylphosphate
- 2-sulfonate-4,8-diisobutyl-naphtalene, sodium salt surface active agent
- 7-methyl-5-hydroxy-1,3,8-triazaindolizine antifoggant.

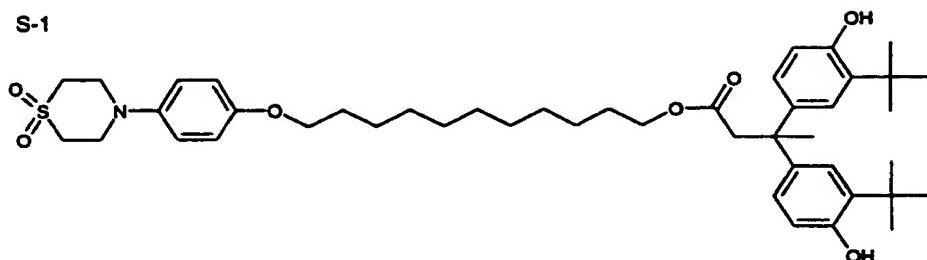
(3) A layer containing :

- 1800 mg.m^{-2} of gelatin
- 300 mg.m^{-2} of tricresylphosphate
- 2-sulfonate-4,8-diisobutyl-naphtalene, sodium salt surface active agent

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- 2-hydroxy-4,6-dichloro-1,3,5-triazine, potassium salt hardener.

S-1



Test elements 35-39

(1) A layer containing :

- 1800 mg.m⁻² of gelatin
- 80 mg.m⁻² of oxidised developer scavenger as indicated in table 5 below
- 300 mg.m⁻² of tricresylphosphate
- 2-sulfonate-4,8-diisobutyl-naphthalene, sodium salt surface active agent.

(2) A photosensitive layer having the same composition as the photosensitive layer of test element 34 .

(3) A layer containing :

- 1800 mg.m⁻² of gelatin
- 80 mg.m⁻² of oxidised developer scavenger as indicated in table 5 below
- 300 mg.m⁻² of tricresylphosphate
- 2-sulfonate-4,8-diisobutyl-naphthalene, sodium salt surface active agent
- 2-hydroxy-4,6-dichloro-1,3,5-triazine, potassium salt hardener.

The test elements were imagewise exposed through a step wedge with density increment 0.30 and thereafter subjected to the AGFA P-94 developing process.

In order to evaluate them for light fastness, the stepped magenta images obtained in this manner are irradiated through an ultraviolet filter in an Atlas device equiped with a 3500 W Xenon lamp.

In a second experiment, magenta images obtained in the above described way are stored in the dark at 60°C, 95%RH for 72 hours prior to light exposure in the Atlas device.

In all cases the light fastness of the magenta image was evaluated based on the percentage of the residual dye density after 30 kJ/cm² of light exposure (initial density = 1). The results are given in table 5.

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Table 5

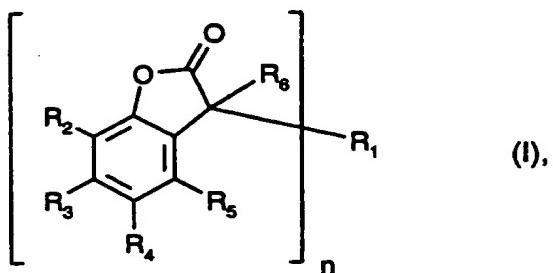
Test element	Interlayer Scavenger	Residual dye after 30 kJ.cm ⁻² of Atlas exposure (%)	
		no dark storage (60°C, 95% RH) prior to irradiation in the Atlas	72 h dark storage (60°C, 95% RH) prior to irradiation in the Atlas
34 (check)	none	75	75
35 (comparison)	A-1	74	60
36 (comparison)	A-2	71	45
37	Compound 7	76	77
38	Compound 12	77	74
39	Compound 21	75	75

From the data in table 5, it can be seen that the oxidised developer scavengers according to this invention are not detrimental at all to the light resistance of the magenta layer, whether the samples are subjected to a preliminary dark storage period at 60°C, 95%RH or not. Conversely, the comparison hydroquinone scavengers A-1 and A-2 clearly impair the light fastness of the magenta image after the samples had been left under a high temperature and humidity for 72 hours.

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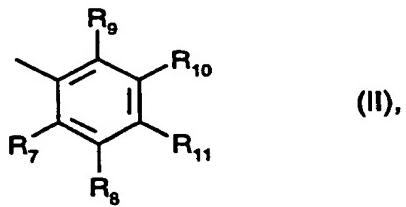
Claims:

1. Process for preventing migration of the oxidised developer in a colour photographic material from one colour sensitive layer to another by incorporating a compound of the formula I into said material



wherein, if n = 1,

R₁ is naphthyl, phenanthryl, anthryl, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-2-naphthyl, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthyl, thiienyl, benzo[b]thienyl, naphtho[2,3-b]thienyl, thianthrenyl, dibenzofuryl, chromenyl, xanthenyl, phenoxythienyl, pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyridazinyl, indolizinyl, isoindolyl, indolyl, indazolyl, purinyl, quinolizinyl, isoquinolyl, quinolyl, phthalazinyl, naphthyridinyl, quinoxalinyl, quinazolinyl, cinnolinyl, pteridinyl, carbazolyl, β-carbolinyl, phenanthridinyl, acridinyl, perimidinyl, phenanthrolinyl, phenazinyl, isothiazolyl, phenothiazinyl, isoxazolyl, furazanyl, biphenyl, terphenyl, fluorenyl or phenoxyazinyl, each of which is unsubstituted or substituted by C₁-C₄alkyl, C₁-C₄alkoxy, C₁-C₄alkylthio, hydroxy, halogen, amino, C₁-C₄alkylamino, phenylamino or di(C₁-C₄-alkyl)amino, or R₁ is a radical of formula II

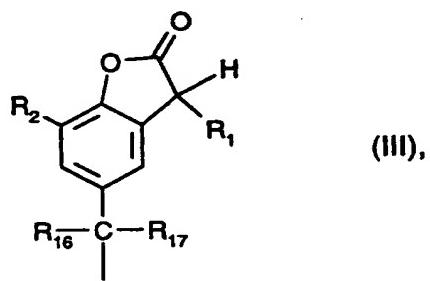


and, if n = 2,

R₁ is unsubstituted or C₁-C₄alkyl- or hydroxy-substituted phenylene or naphthylene; or
-R₁₂-X-R₁₃- ,

R_2 , R_3 , R_4 and R_5 are each independently of one another hydrogen, chloro, hydroxy, C_1 - C_{25} -alkyl, C_7 - C_9 phenylalkyl, unsubstituted or C_1 - C_4 alkyl-substituted phenyl; unsubstituted or C_1 - C_4 alkyl-substituted C_5 - C_8 cycloalkyl; C_1 - C_{18} alkoxy, C_1 - C_{18} alkylthio, C_1 - C_4 alkylamino, di(C_1 - C_4 -alkyl)amino, C_1 - C_{25} alkanoyloxy, C_1 - C_{25} alkanoylamino, C_3 - C_{25} alkenoyloxy;

C_3 - C_{25} alkanoyloxy which is interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or $\text{N}-R_{14}$; C_6 - C_9 cycloalkyl-carbonyloxy, benzyloxy or C_1 - C_{12} alkyl-substituted benzyloxy; or R_2 and R_3 , or R_3 and R_4 , or R_4 and R_5 , together with the linking carbon atoms, form a benzene ring; or R_4 is $-C_mH_{2m}-COR_{15}$ or $-(CH_2)_qOH$ or, if R_3 , R_5 and R_6 are hydrogen, R_4 is additionally a radical of formula III



wherein R_1 is as defined above for $n = 1$;

R_6 is hydrogen or, when R_4 is hydroxy, R_6 can also be C_1 - C_{25} alkyl or C_3 - C_{25} alkenyl;

R_7 , R_8 , R_9 , R_{10} and R_{11} are each independently of one another hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, C_1 - C_{25} alkyl; C_2 - C_{25} alkyl which is interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or $\text{N}-R_{14}$; C_1 - C_{25} alkoxy;

C_2 - C_{25} alkoxy which is interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or $\text{N}-R_{14}$; C_1 - C_{25} alkylthio, C_3 - C_{25} alkenyl, C_3 - C_{25} alkenyloxy, C_3 - C_{25} alkynyl, C_3 - C_{25} alkynyoxy, C_7 - C_9 phenylalkyl, C_7 - C_9 phenyl-alkoxy, unsubstituted or C_1 - C_4 alkyl-substituted phenyl; unsubstituted or C_1 - C_4 alkyl- substituted phenoxy; unsubstituted or C_1 - C_4 alkyl-substituted C_5 - C_8 cycloalkyl; unsubstituted or C_1 - C_4 alkyl-substituted C_5 - C_8 cycloalkoxy; C_1 - C_4 alkylamino, di(C_1 - C_4 alkyl)amino, C_1 - C_{25} alka-

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noyl; C₃-C₂₅alkanoyl which is interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or >N—R₁₄; C₁-C₂₅alkanoyl-

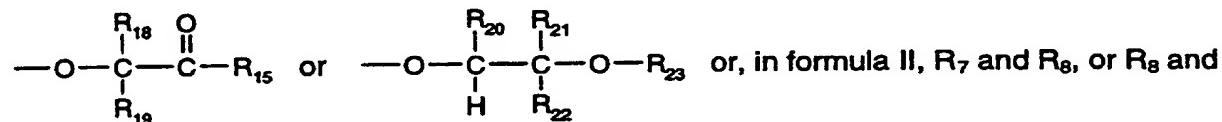
oxy; C₃-C₂₅alkanoyloxy which is interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or >N—R₁₄; C₁-C₂₅alka-

noylamino, C₃-C₂₅alkenoyl; C₃-C₂₅alkenoyl which is interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or

>N—R₁₄; C₃-C₂₅alkenoyloxy; C₃-C₂₅alkenoyloxy which is interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or

>N—R₁₄; C₆-C₉cycloalkylcarbonyl, C₆-C₉cycloalkylcarbonyloxy, benzoyl or C₁-C₁₂alkyl-

substituted benzoyl; benzoxyloxy or C₁-C₁₂alkyl-substituted benzoxyloxy;

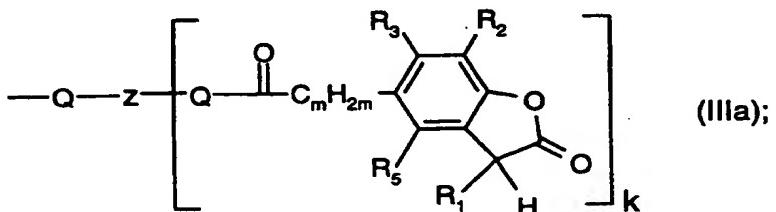


R₁₁, together with the linking carbon atoms, form a benzene ring,

R₁₂ and R₁₃ are each independently of the other unsubstituted or C₁-C₄alkyl-substituted phenylene or naphthylene,

R₁₄ is hydrogen or C₁-C₈alkyl,

R₁₅ is hydroxy, $\left[—\text{O}^-\frac{1}{r}\text{M}^{r+}\right]$, C₁-C₂₀alkoxy, —N(R₂₄)₂, or a group of the formula IIIa



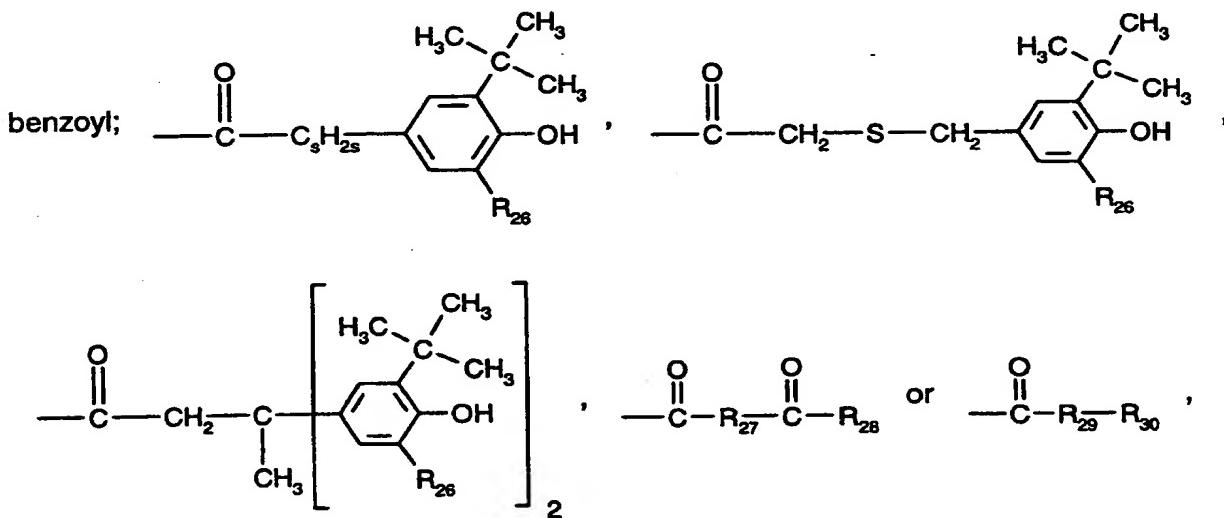
R₁₆ and R₁₇ are each independently of the other hydrogen, CF₃, C₁-C₁₂alkyl or phenyl, or R₁₆ and R₁₇, together with the linking carbon atom, are a C₅-C₈cycloalkylidene ring which is unsubstituted or substituted by 1 to 3 C₁-C₄alkyl;

R₁₈ and R₁₉ are each independently of the other hydrogen, C₁-C₄alkyl or phenyl,

R₂₀ is hydrogen or C₁-C₄alkyl,

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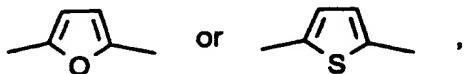
R_{21} is hydrogen, unsubstituted or C_1-C_4 alkyl-substituted phenyl; C_1-C_{25} alkyl; C_2-C_{25} alkyl which is interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or $\text{>} N-R_{14}$; C_7-C_9 phenylalkyl which is unsubstituted or substituted at the phenyl moiety by 1 to 3 C_1-C_4 alkyl; C_7-C_{25} phenylalkyl which is interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or $\text{>} N-R_{14}$ and which is unsubstituted or substituted at the phenyl moiety by 1 to 3 C_1-C_4 alkyl, or R_{20} and R_{21} , together with the linking carbon atoms, form a C_5-C_{12} cycloalkylene ring which is unsubstituted or substituted by 1 to 3 C_1-C_4 alkyl; R_{22} is hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl, R_{23} is hydrogen, C_1-C_{25} alkanoyl, C_3-C_{25} alkenoyl; C_3-C_{25} alkanoyl which is interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or $\text{>} N-R_{14}$; C_2-C_{25} alkanoyl which is substituted by a di(C_1-C_6 alkyl)phosphonate group; C_6-C_9 cycloalkylcarbonyl, thenoyl, furoyl, benzoyl or C_1-C_{12} alkyl-substituted



R_{24} and R_{25} are each independently of the other hydrogen or C_1-C_{18} alkyl, R_{26} is hydrogen or C_1-C_8 alkyl, R_{27} is a direct bond, C_1-C_{18} alkylene; C_2-C_{18} alkylene which is interrupted by oxygen, sulfur or $\text{>} N-R_{14}$; C_2-C_{18} alkenylene, C_2-C_{20} alkylidene, C_7-C_{20} phenylalkylidene, C_5-C_8 cycloalky-

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lene, C₇-C₈bicycloalkylene, unsubstituted or C₁-C₄alkyl-substituted phenylene,



R₂₈ is hydroxy, $[-O^-\frac{1}{r}M^{r+}]$, C₁-C₁₈alkoxy or $\begin{array}{c} R_{24} \\ | \\ -N- \\ | \\ R_{25} \end{array}$,

R₂₉ is oxygen or -NH-,

R₃₀ is C₁-C₁₈alkyl or phenyl,

R₃₁ is hydrogen or C₁-C₁₈alkyl,

M is an r-valent metal cation,

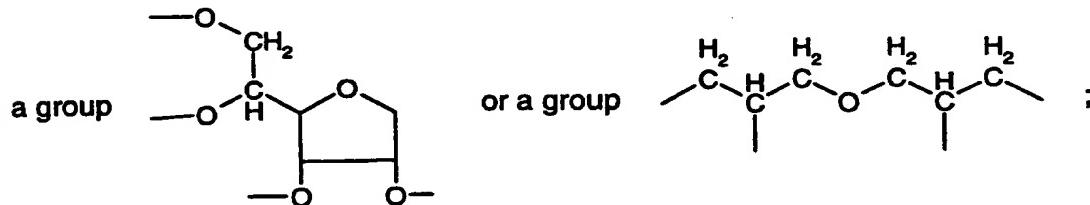
Q is oxygen or -NH-,

X is a direct bond, oxygen, sulfur or -NR₃₁- ,

Z is a linking group of valency (k+1) and is as a divalent group C₂-C₁₂alkylene, Q-interrupted C₄-C₁₂alkylene, phenylene or phenylene-D-phenylene with D being C₁-C₄alkylene, O, S, SO or SO₂;

Z as a trivalent group is C₃-C₁₂alkanetriyl, a trivalent residue of a hexose or a hexitol, a group (-CH₂)₃C-CH₂OH, or a group -C_aH_{2a}-N(C_bH_{2b}-)-C_cH_{2c}-; and

Z as a tetravalent group is a tetravalent residue of a hexose or a hexitol, C₄-C₁₂alkanetetryl,



a, b, c and k independently are 1, 2 or 3,

m is 0 or a number from the range 1-12, preferably 1-6,

n is 1 or 2,

q is 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6,

r is 1, 2 or 3, and

s is 0, 1 or 2;

provided that, when R₇ is hydroxy, alkanoyloxy or alkanoyloxy interrupted by O, S or N(R₁₄) and R₉ is hydrogen, R₁₀ is not identical with R₄.

2. Process according to claim 1, wherein in the compound of formula I

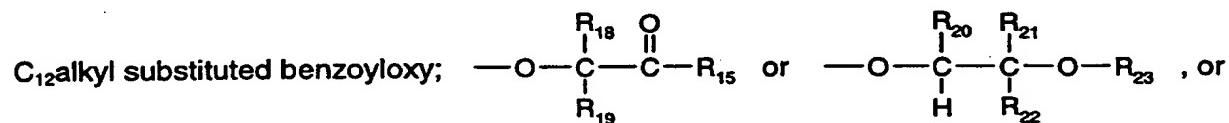
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R_2 , R_3 and R_5 , independently, are H, Cl, hydroxy, C_1 - C_{25} alkyl, C_7 - C_9 phenylalkyl, unsubstituted or C_1 - C_4 alkyl-substituted phenyl; C_1 - C_{18} alkoxy, C_1 - C_{25} alkanoyloxy, C_3 - C_{25} alkenoyloxy; and where

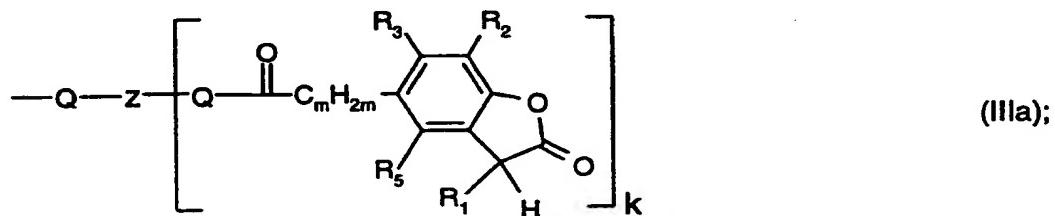
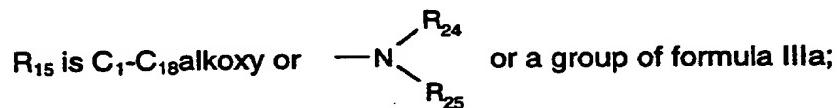
R_4 has a meaning as defined for R_2 or is a group $-C_mH_{2m}-COR_{15}$ or where R_3 , R_5 and R_6 are H, R_4 may be a residue of formula III;

R_6 is H,

R_7 , R_8 , R_9 , R_{10} and R_{11} independently are H, halogen, hydroxy, C_1 - C_{25} alkyl, O interrupted C_2 - C_{25} alkyl; C_1 - C_{25} alkoxy, O interrupted C_2 - C_{25} alkoxy, C_3 - C_{25} alkenyl, C_3 - C_{25} alkenyoxy, C_7 - C_9 phenylalkyl, C_7 - C_9 phenylalkoxy, unsubstituted or C_1 - C_4 alkyl-substituted phenyl; unsubstituted or C_1 - C_4 alkyl substituted phenoxy; unsubstituted or C_1 - C_4 alkyl substituted C_5 - C_8 cycloalkyl; unsubstituted or C_1 - C_4 alkyl substituted C_5 - C_8 cycloalkoxy; C_1 - C_4 alkylamino, di-(C_1 - C_4 -alkyl)amino, C_1 - C_{25} alkanoyl; C_1 - C_{25} alkanoyloxy; C_6 - C_9 cycloalkylcarbonyl, C_6 - C_9 cycloalkylcarbonyloxy, benzoyl or C_1 - C_{12} alkyl-substituted benzoyl; benzoyloxy or C_1 - C_{12} alkyl substituted benzoyloxy;



where in formula II R_7 and R_8 or R_8 and R_{11} together with the carbon atoms, they are bonded to, form a phenyl ring;



R_{16} and R_{17} independently are H, CF_3 , C_1 - C_{12} alkyl or phenyl; or R_{16} and R_{17} together with the bonding carbon atom form an unsubstituted or 1-3 C_1 - C_4 alkyl-substituted C_5 - C_8 cycloalkylidene ring;

R_{18} and R_{19} independently are H, C_1 - C_4 alkyl or phenyl;

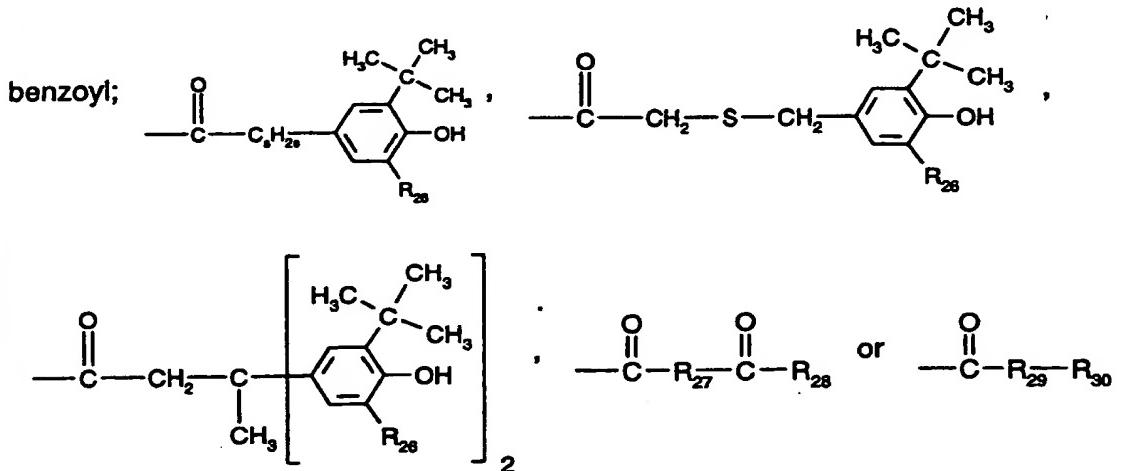
R_{20} is H or C_1 - C_4 alkyl;

R_{21} is H, unsubstituted or C_1 - C_4 alkyl substituted phenyl; C_1 - C_{25} alkyl, unsubstituted or on the phenyl ring 1-3 C_1 - C_4 alkyl-substituted C_7 - C_9 phenylalkyl;

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R_{22} is H or $C_1\text{-}C_4$ alkyl;

R_{23} is H, $C_1\text{-}C_{25}$ alkanoyl, $C_3\text{-}C_{25}$ alkenoyl; di($C_1\text{-}C_6$ alkyl)phosphonate-substituted $C_2\text{-}C_{25}$ alkanoyl; $C_6\text{-}C_9$ cycloalkylcarbonyl, thenoyl, furoyl, benzoyl or $C_1\text{-}C_{12}$ alkyl-substituted



R_{24} and R_{25} independently are H or $C_1\text{-}C_{18}$ alkyl;

R_{26} is H or $C_1\text{-}C_8$ alkyl;

R_{27} is a direct bond, $C_1\text{-}C_{18}$ alkylen, $C_2\text{-}C_{18}$ alkenylen, $C_7\text{-}C_{20}$ phenylalkyliden, $C_5\text{-}C_8$ cycloalkylen, unsubstituted or $C_1\text{-}C_4$ alkyl-substituted phenylene,



R_{29} is O or -NH- ;

R_{30} $C_1\text{-}C_{18}$ alkyl or phenyl;

M a metal cation of the valency r;

X a direct bond, O, S or $\text{-NR}_{31}\text{-}$;

n 1 or 2;

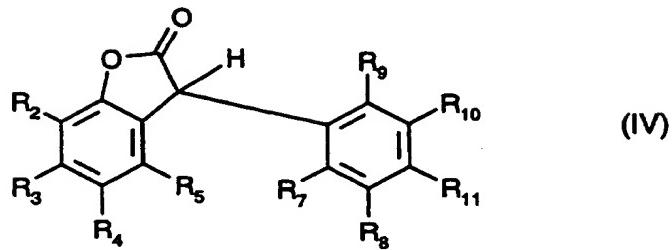
m is a number from the range 1-8;

q 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6;

r 1, 2 or 3; and

s is 0, 1 or 2.

3. Process according to claim 1 wherein the compound of formula I corresponds to the formula IV



wherein

R₂ is H or C₁-C₂₀alkyl;

R₃ is H or C₁-C₁₈alkyl;

R₄ is C₁-C₆alkyl or a group -C_mH_{2m}-COR₁₅ or a group of the formula III;

R₅ is H or C₁-C₁₈alkyl;

R₇, R₈, R₉, R₁₀ and R₁₁ independently are H, OH, chloro, C₁-C₁₈alkyl, C₁-C₁₈alkoxy, di(C₁-

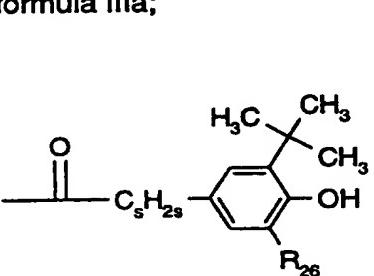
C₄alkyl)amino, phenyl, C₂-C₁₈alkanoyloxy or $\begin{array}{c} \text{R}_{20} \quad \text{R}_{21} \\ | \quad | \\ -\text{O}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{O}-\text{R}_{23} \\ | \quad | \\ \text{H} \quad \text{R}_{22} \end{array}$;

especially wherein at least 2 of the residues R₇, R₈, R₉, R₁₀, R₁₁ are H;

R₁₅ is C₁-C₁₈alkoxy or a group of the formula IIIa;

R₂₀, R₂₁ and R₂₂ are H;

R₂₃ is H, C₂-C₁₈alkanoyl or a group



R₂₆ is C₁-C₄alkyl and

Q is oxygen;

Z is C₂-C₁₂alkylene;

k is 2;

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m is 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 and

s is 0, 1 or 2.

4. Process according to claim 1 wherein in the compound of the formula I the bonding atom in R₂ is a secondary or tertiary carbon atom and/or wherein at least one of R₂ and R₄ contains an ester group.

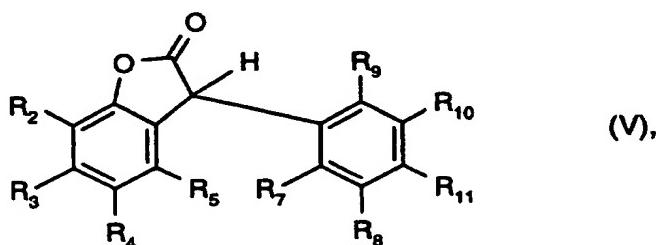
5. Process according to claim 1, wherein the compound of formula I is contained in the colour photographic material in an amount from 10 to 1000 mg/m².

6. Process according to claim 1, wherein the compound of formula I is concentrated in one or more interlayers separating the light sensitive layers of the colour photographic material.

7. Use of a compound of the formula I according to claim 1 as scavenger for the oxidised developer in a colour photographic material.

8. A colour photographic material containing a compound of the formula I according to claim 1 as a scavenger for the oxidised developer.

9. Compound of the formula V:

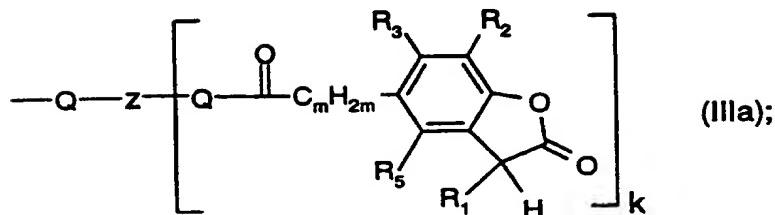


wherein

R₄ is -(CH₂)₅-COR'₁₅ or -C_pH_{2p}-COR'₁₅ or -C_tH_{2t}-COR'₁₅, wherein the alkylene moiety C_pH_{2p} is branched alkylene and the alkylene moiety C_tH_{2t} is a straight chain or branched alkylene moiety;

R₁₅ is hydroxy, $\left[-O \cdot \frac{1}{r} M^{r+} \right]$, C₁-C₂₀alkoxy, —N—R₂₄
R₂₅, or a group of the formula IIIa

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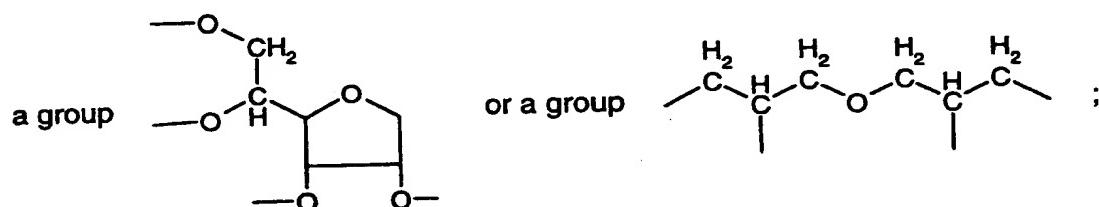
R'_{15} is a group of formula IIIa;

Q is oxygen or $-NH-$,

Z is a linking group of valency $(k+1)$ and is as a divalent group C_2-C_{12} alkylene, Q -interrupted C_4-C_{12} alkylene, phenylene or phenylene-D-phenylene with D being C_1-C_4 alkylene, O, S, SO or SO_2 ;

Z as a trivalent group is C_3-C_{12} alkanetriyl, a trivalent residue of a hexose or a hexitol, a group $(-CH_2)_3C-CH_2OH$, or a group $-C_aH_{2a}-N(C_bH_{2b})-C_cH_{2c}-$; and

Z as a tetravalent group is a tetravalent residue of a hexose or a hexitol, C_4-C_{12} alkanet tryl,



a, b, c and k independently are 1, 2 or 3,

m is 0 or a number from the range 1-12, preferably 1-6,

p is 1 or 2;

s is 0, 1 or 2;

t is a number from the range 3-12, preferably 3-6;

and all other residues are as defined in claim 1 for formula I if n is 1.

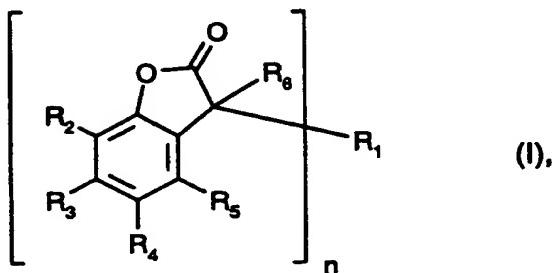
10. Use of a compound of the formula V according to claim 9 as stabilizer for organic material against deterioration by light, oxygen and/or heat.

11. Use according to claim 7 wherein the colour photographic material contains at least one pyrazolotriazole coupler as magenta dye providing compound.

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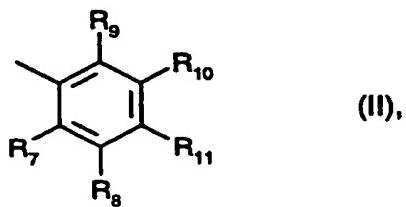
Abstract

A colour photographic material is described containing a compound of the formula I



wherein, if $n = 1$,

R₁ is, inter alia, a radical of formula II



and, if $n = 2$,

R₁ is unsubstituted or C₁-C₄alkyl- or hydroxy-substituted phenylene or naphthylene; or -R₁₂-X-R₁₃-, and other residues are as defined in claim 1. Compounds of the formula I act as scavengers of the oxidised form of the developer, especially when contained in an interlayer between light sensitive layers.

